The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEBATE.

PROTRACTED SESSION OF THE SENATE—TRIAL OF ENDURANCE—THE DEMOCRATS TALKING AGAINST TIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Civil Rights bill occupied the Senate all day. The discussion was a reiteration of the old arguments which have so often been heard upon this subject. Two amendments to the second or penal section of the bill submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen were agreed to. They strike out that section which provided that the fines for a violation of the act should not be less than $500, or the term of imprisonment not less than thirty days, so that any violation of the act shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment not more than one year. As amended the fine can be fixed by the judge at one dollar, or the period of imprisonment at one day. The discussion was participated by Messrs. Stockton, Bogy, Cooper, Saulsbury, against the bill, and Howe, Alcorn, Pease, and Boutwell in favor of it. An attempt was made later in the evening to have an adjournment, but the Senate, by a large majority, refused, and it was understood that the bill should be finished, no matter how late at night the session should continue. At 11:15 o'clock, the debate was still in progress, with no prospect of a speedy end. Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, has taken the floor for a long speech, and threatens to see who can hold out the longest.

ANOTHER CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have decided to-day upon a new Civil Rights bill, and by a majority have agreed not to exclude the word "schools" from the operation of the bill. The majority of the committee hold that as colored men are allowed to vote and to hold office, they should not be excluded from equal benefits in hotels, public conveyances, and public schools.

THE REVENUE.

The revenues of the Government from internal taxation and receipts of Customs have improved very much during the last few weeks. The receipts from the internal revenue during the month of May up to the present time have been $8,500,000, which is very little less than the receipts for the same time in the month of May last year, although the effect of the repealed tax law is having its full operation, which, last year, was only partial. Commissioner Douglass estimated in his report presented to Congress that the receipts through his bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30 would be $100,000,000. Nine days more of the present month and the whole of June remains in which to collect about $9,000,000 to make good the Commissioner's estimate, and there is little doubt that there will be some excess, rather than deficiency. The receipts from Customs have very largely increased, and the month of May, this year, will compare favorably with the same month last year, and there may be some increase. It will be seen, therefore, that the prospects of financial prosperity, so far as the Government is concerned, are very encouraging.

OCEAN CABLE.

The Committee on Foreign Relations in the House to-day agreed upon a general incorporation bill for ocean telegraphs between the United States and other countries. The bill, if passed, will place it within the power of any body of men who "mean business" to organize themselves into a company and proceed to lay the necessary cables to Europe, China, or Japan.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TARIFF.

The Amendatory Tariff bill, now before the Committee of Ways and Means, will probably be completed to-morrow. It relates to about twenty articles. Some amendment has been made to the silk section of the present law. All goods, of which silk is the component material of chief value, irrespective of classification under previous laws or of their commercial designation, have been classed by the committee as silk. The committee change the duty on all still wines, in cases, from $2 to $1 50, and fix the duty on unmanufactured steel at two cents a pound, without regard to classification, which is a slight reduction. Tannin and sugar-beet seeds to be free of duty. Hops to pay ten, instead of five, cents. It is thought the changes proposed will not make any appreciable difference in the present receipts, and some of the proposed changes are to simplify parts of the present law.

CABLE FRANCHISES.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. It is general in its character, and authorizes the Secretary of State to grant permission to lay cables to any citizen or association on the conditions stated in the bill.

RELIEF OF THE POLARIS CREW.

The bill reported by Mr. Sargent from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris, provides for giving to the survivors of the Polaris expedition under the command of Capt. Hall, or to their widows or minor children, one year's additional pay, together with $300 each to Joe and Hannah, the two Esquimaux, who rendered valuable assistance to that part of the ship's crew who were rescued from the ice-floe. The bill also provides for Mrs. Hall two years' pay of her husband.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads had arranged to meet this morning to hear the statements of Central Pacific Railroad officers in opposition to Mr. Luttrell's resolution for an investigation of the transactions of that corporation, and of the Contract and Finance Company, but no meeting took place, the Chairman having received a telegram from President Huntington, yesterday afternoon, saying that the representatives of the railroad would not be able to appear to-day, but hoped to be able to be ready next Friday. Mr. Huntington will be notified, in reply, that the company's answer to Mr. Luttrell's statement must be submitted next Friday.

THE GOVERNMENT CLAIM ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. Williams, of Michigan, on behalf of this committee, will seek an opportunity to-morrow or Monday to bring before the House for action the bill recently reported from the committee, providing means for compelling the Pacific Railroad Companies to set aside annually five per cent. of their net earnings for the payment of interest advanced by the Government on their bonds; also, the bill relating to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Omaha Bridge.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

The House of Representatives heretofore passed a bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Government of the United States in 1876. This bill was reported back to-day from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, with the following proviso: "That the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expense attending the exposition or by reason of the same."

REPRESENTATIVE MELLISH AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Representative Phelps, of New-Jersey, accompanied by Speaker Blaine, went over to the Government Insane Asylum this morning to visit Representative Mellish. They found him in bed under charge of a keeper. He was unable to recognize them, and was in so low a condition as to be liable to die at almost any hour.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander G. C. Schultz has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and granted leave. Passed Assistant Engineer E. H. Greenleaf has been detached from the Swatara and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FAVORED.

Commodore Rodgers was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, advocating the appropriation for League Island, but definite action was not taken. Secretary Fish was also before the committee with reference to the appropriation to carry out the plan for the reorganization of the Department of State. The committee will report favorably.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

The President and family left Washington this forenoon for New-York, to bid good-by to Mrs. Sartoris. Large crowds visited the East Room at the Executive Mansion to-day, where the floral decorations of the wedding day still remain.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House had the Civil Rights bill under consideration to-day, and agreed to the clause extending to the blacks all the privileges of the schools enjoyed by the whites; in other words, "mixed schools."

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were:

Currency	$9,138,478
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	56,775,000
Coin	88,176,725
Including coin certificates	36,084,300
Outstanding legal tenders	382,000,000

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The brigantine James Frazer went ashore at Lahave, yesterday morning.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $333,806.

Congressman Rainey, colored, of South Carolina, has purchased a Summer residence in Windsor, six miles from Hartford, Conn.

A large party of Russian emigrants passed through Omaha, yesterday, for Sultan, Neb., where they have formed a colony.

The schooner Jersey Oak, from Baltimore, was struck by a squall off Annapolis, Md., yesterday afternoon and sunk. The crew were rescued.

The office of Col. E. J. Loomis, at Norwich, N. Y., was robbed, yesterday, of a gold Templar sword and other emblems of the order heavily jeweled, amounting in value to $3,500.

The steamer Allegheny Belle and a barge loaded with iron ore were sunk yesterday morning in attempting to cross Portland Bar. The steamer was valued at about $4,000, and the barge $7,000.

Mr. Gable, a farmer, while delirious from illness yesterday, wandered on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Camden Junction, a short distance from Baltimore, and was killed.

The body of Thomas Rimmer, of the late firm of Rimmer, Gunn & Co., Montreal, who had been missing since last Fall, was found in the river opposite Vercheres on Thursday night. Some visiting cards and a gold watch were found on the body.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 22.—The temperance movement in this city is beginning to assume considerable importance. Meetings are being held in the churches, and measures are being taken to suppress the illegal sale of liquor. A Union Women's Praying Circle is to be established, to meet once every week in some convenient place or places, and the ladies of this organization have resolved to hold themselves ready in all proper, prudent, and legal ways to co-operate with the Pastors in this good work, and to act under their advice and approval, ignoring all measures adverse to delicacy and womanly propriety, and seeking only the best means to reach legal and Christian results.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—The Circuit Court of Sangamon County yesterday decided that it had jurisdiction over railroad cases sought to be taken to the Federal Courts by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and refused to send them up to the Circuit Court of the United States. This, of course, involves a direct conflict of jurisdiction between the State and United States Courts. The writ of *certiorari* issued by the latter was imperative upon the State Court, and its refusal to obey the writ is therefore a clear case of contempt.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 22.—Gov. Taylor issued to-day a circular, in which, after reciting the resistance of the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago and North-western Railroad Companies to the law recently passed by the Legislature fixing tariffs for the transportation of freight, he urges every citizen to pay only the amounts the law prescribes for the services of these roads, and if they exact more, to make complaint of such violations before Justices of the Peace, and have them come up to the higher criminal courts. He requests all District Attorneys to prosecute the roads if any such complaints reach them.

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—Notwithstanding the fact that the river has fallen at this point over ten feet since the decline began, yet the vast body of water spreading over the bottom opposite here, which has submerged the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to Madison, has fallen but very little. Parties who left Madison yesterday state that the decline there had not been over seven inches. The damage to the railroad is unknown, but it is feared it has been quite serious.

INDIANA JUSTICE—A PAIR OF FIENDS ESCAPE THE GALLOWS.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—At Seymour, Ind., yesterday, two men named Fleetwood, brothers, were convicted of the murder of a little German boy a year ago, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The evidence showed that they enticed the child into a field, beat out his brains with a club, cut his throat, and threw the body into a creek. The object of the murder was the robbery of the child of $2.

DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS' PROPERTY FORFEITED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22.—The sale of the property of delinquent tax-payers of Charleston County was concluded to-day. Twenty-nine hundred pieces of real estate in the county have been forfeited to the State for want of bidders.

ABOLITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONSTABULARY.

BOSTON, May 22.—The bill abolishing the State Constabulary finally passed the House to-day, to take effect immediately upon its passage. It will probably go to the Governor on Monday.

THE M'COOK MURDER TRIAL.

YANKTON, Dakota, May 22.—In the Wintermute case to-day eight witnesses for the defense were examined. Their evidence relates chiefly to the number of shots fired. While witnesses for the prosecution state that four shots were fired, the witnesses to-day say five shots were fired, and some had the impression that another was fired outside the door.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 22.—The friends of Rochefort state authoritatively that he has departed overland for New-York.

BARK ABANDONED AT SEA.

QUEBEC, May 22.—Capt. Archer, of the steamship Hibernian, which arrived here yesterday, reports that on May 15, in latitude 47° 25′ north, longitude 41° 7′ west, he sighted a bark in distress; bore down and sent a boat to her. She proved to be the Drogheda, of Shields on her beam ends and abandoned.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—THE FORMULA OF ADMISSION CONSIDERED—CONSOLIDATION RECOMMENDED.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—The second day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was opened with prayer this morning, by the Moderator, Rev. J. S. Wilson, and a half an hour was spent in devotional exercises. The programme provides for two sessions each day, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M. and continuing till 4 o'clock P. M., with a recess at 2 o'clock P. M. for lunch; the second session from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M. The Moderator announced the appointment of the following committees: On Bills and Overtures, Judicial, Polity of the Church, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, Publication, Church Erections, Theological Seminaries, Ministerial Relief, Freedmen, Sustentation, Correspondence, Benevolence, Mileage, Finance, Narrative, and Leave of Absence.

Synodical records from a large number of churches were handed in; also papers, memorials, overtures, &c., which were referred to their appropriate committees without being read. The annual reports were received from the Boards of Home Missions and Foreign Missions, and from the following committees: Education, Publication, Church Erection, Relief Fund, Missions for Freedmen, the Sustentation Fund, Benevolence and Finance, Trustees of the Presbyterian House and of the General Assembly, Treasurer of the General Assembly and the various theological seminaries of the Church. Dr. William P. Breed, of Philadelphia; Dr. James L. Robertson, and Judge James L. Drake were appointed a committee to select the place of meeting for the next General Assembly. A great part of the morning session was taken up in considering the formula for the admission of members to the Church. At the last session of the Assembly a formula had been presented by a committee and referred to this Assembly. Several members had amendments to offer, and many had new formulas made out. After considerable discussion, on motion of Dr. Niles, of Philadelphia, the whole matter was referred to a committee of seven, who were instructed to report by Monday noon, or sooner, if possible. On motion of Rev. Howard Crosby, of New-York, all academic and civic titles were ordered to be omitted in the records of the Assembly. At noon the report of the Committee on the Consolidation of the Boards of the Church was taken up. It contains the financial statistics of several boards and committees, the figures being taken from the minutes of the Assembly for the year ending May, 1873, and are aggregated as follows: Salaries, $60,660; printing, &c., $24,967; traveling and office expenses, $11,525; total expenses, $98,078; amount spent on the object, $1,251,589; total funds received for the year, $1,344,570, divided among the boards as follows: Foreign Missions, $552,775; Home Missions, $304,705; Church Erection, $110,774; Sustentation, $70,858; Education, $115,000; Ministerial Relief, $81,302; Freedmen, $59,260; Publication, $55,896. The amount spent by these boards is as follows: Foreign Missions, $575,505; Home Mission, $282,056; Church Erection, $101,744; Sustentation, $67,482; Education, $104,589; Ministerial Relief, $74,385; Freedmen, $54,834; Publication, $51,046; total, $1,251,589.

In regard to the consolidation of the different departments of work for the purpose of increasing their efficiency, the committee recommend the establishment of four district boards for the oversight and control of the benevolent work which the Church carries on at home and abroad, as follows: Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Home Missions, Board of Education and Relief, and Board of Publication. It is recommended further that the Standing Committee on Benevolence and Finance be discontinued.

The minority report submitted by Dr. Herrick Johnson provides for the same boards recommended by the majority, with the addition of a Board of Church Erection. Both reports were received.

The majority report defines the new boards recommended as follows: The Board of Foreign Missions shall continue under its present organization, and shall be unchanged as to its objects and methods. The Board of Home Missions shall comprehend and supervise all that work of the Church which is properly related to the idea and plan of home evangelization. It shall be located in the City of New-York, and shall, by means of different bureaus or such other methods as necessity may demand, exercise control over the interests now separately cared for by the present Board of Home Missions and of Church Erection by the Committee of Sustentation and Freedmen. The Board of Education and Relief shall embrace the present Boards of Education and Ministerial Relief, and shall have superintendence of all interests properly connected with the training of young men for the ministry, and with the relief of needy ministers and their families, as at present provided for, the board to be located at Philadelphia. The Board of Publication shall remain as at present, save that the expense of whatever work of donation or distribution it may see fit to carry on shall be met by voluntary offerings of churches or individuals. In view of this change the colportage work heretofore performed by this board shall be committed to the Presbyteries, and to the missionaries of the Home Board, who shall be expected to distribute all denominational literature on their fields, and be allowed a percentage on the books they distribute. It also recommends that the standing Committee on Benevolence and Finance be discontinued. Also, that the standing Committee on Benevolent Work of the Church shall be composed of one member from each of the Synods, and that this committee shall determine in advance the amount needed for the different boards, and shall take such advisory action as it shall see fit in regard to the wisest and most efficient mode of disbursement. It further recommended that each Synod shall send to the General Assembly a carefully-prepared statement of its prospective needs and its estimated amount of contributions for the ensuing year. The report also provides for the appointment of a special committee to report to the Assembly what action is needed to harmonize the workings of the different interests intrusted to these boards, and provide for any legal difficulties which may arise from consolidation.

The plan proposed by the minority report provides that the Board of Foreign Missions shall remain as it is. The Board of Home Missions to embrace committees on sustentation and missions for freedmen, and be located in New-York. The Board of Education and Relief to be located in Philadelphia, and have charge of the education and relief fund. The Boards of Church Erection and Publication to remain as now constituted. It also recommends the discontinuance of the Committee of Benevolence and Finance.

In the afternoon session Dr. R. R. Booth, the Chairman of the Committee on Consolidation, in a printed speech, detailed the manner in which the majority report has been prepared. One reason why the majority and minority reports were so different was that, by an order, the first report had been printed sixty days before the General Assembly met, and after it was printed the members of the committee took no further action on it. However, he believed they were met to represent the interests of God, and for one, if the minority report had in it greater wisdom than the other he would cheerfully vote for it. In the matter of economy he knew the majority report went a little further than the minority report. In speaking of the Board of Home Missions he said he wanted that invidious name freedmen banished forever from the benevolent work of the Church. There was a time when it was needful, but that time had passed away. Now he hoped the Church would be color-blind before God and the world. Reference was made to the successful manner in which the Methodist Church conducted its business, the aggregate profits of the Methodist Book Concern, from a capital of $590,000, for four years, being $270,000.

Dr. Howard Crosby, of New-York, followed Dr. Booth. He believed they were puzzling the people with these benevolent works, and that was the reason why consolidation was necessary. He read both reports carefully, but was not satisfied with either. Therefore he moved an amendment that the Home Mission Board comprehend five separate departments under the same Secretary and board, the same controlling legislative and executive officer, each department to have its own Bureau Clerk, and that these five departments be devoted to—First, evangelical work; second, church erection; third, Sunday-schools; fourth, freedmen; fifth, sustentation.

Dr. Hunt, of the Presbytery of Lackawanna, Penn., spoke on the question, warning the Assembly to beware of centralization, consolidation, or anything of the kind, as everywhere it leads to wrongdoing.

To-morrow morning Dr. Herrick Johnson, who submitted the minority report, will have the floor.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 22.—In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South the morning hour was passed in reading and referring overtures, among which was a communication from the Northern Assembly on the subject of fraternal correspondence, which elicited quite a discussion, and was finally referred to a standing committee. Dr. Wilson read an interesting report on Foreign Missions, showing a great progress in the work, and especially an increased interest among the ladies, two of whom have gone to foreign fields at their own expense. Reports on both the theological seminaries were read, showing the prosperous condition of these institutions. Dr. James K. Wilson offered his resignation as Professor in Columbia Seminary. It was resolved by unanimous vote to meet next year at St. Louis.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIBLE AND PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—To-day there was a semi-centennial anniversary meeting of the Bible and Publication Society of the Baptist Church. The society assembled in Calvary Baptist Church, and was called to order by President James L. Howard, of Hartford, Conn., Mr. H. G. Jones acting as Secretary. There was a large number of delegates present from various parts of the country, and many leading Baptists. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Troy, N. Y., and Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina.

The President read a short address, reviewing the work of the past year. He referred to the small beginning of the society in this city, on Feb. 25, 1824, when twenty-five brethren, with Noah R. Davis as their leader, organized the General Tract Society, which now distributes publications to the amount of one and a half millions annually.

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Griffith, presented the semi-centennial report, showing that, in fifty years, there have been issued 3,524,104,466 pages of printed matter, the receipts in this time being $3,964,263. The first year's receipts were $372, and last year's receipts were $430,854.

During the morning session Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston, of Pennsylvania, preached from first Corinthians, fifth chapter, first to fourth verses, on the death and resurrection of Christ as the two great central facts which constituted the Gospel.

In the afternoon there were addresses on the "Origin and Growth of the Society," by Prof. Noah Davis, LL. D., of Virginia; on the "Founders and Special Friends of the Society," by Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Massachusetts; on "The Press as an Evangelical Agency," by Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., of Pennsylvania.

This evening the following addresses were delivered: "The Society as a Missionary Organization," by Rev. W. T. Brantly, D. D., of Maryland; "Our Bible Work," by Rev. A. F. Burlingham, D. D., of Missouri; "The Work in Italy," by Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of Italy.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE

THE ACTION OF THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE SUSTAINED — THE COLORED CHURCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—In the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, yesterday, the committee to whom was referred the case of Lorenzo D. Huston, expelled for immorality, made a report sustaining the action of the Baltimore Conference. The Committee on the Organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America made a report, which was adopted, declaring that the organization of the Colored Church into a distinct ecclesiastical convention meets the hearty approval of this conference, and that the effort to establish an institution of learning for the education of colored ministers deserves to be commended to the friends of the colored people everywhere. During the day Bishops Bowman and Simpson, of the M. E Church North, were presented to the conference. The report of the Committee on Church Trials was taken up, and, after an animated discussion, the whole subject was postponed indefinitely. The majority report of the Committee on Missions in favor of organizing a general Board of Missions, to have especial control of foreign missions, was adopted.

THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS PROHIBITED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—In the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) to-day, the minority report on temperance, which provides, as an amendment to the General Rules, that any person making, buying, selling, or using as a beverage intoxicating liquor shall be, upon conviction, debarred from membership in the Church, was adopted by a vote of 335 to 38. The question caused a very animated and prolonged discussion. This action will be sent to the Annual Conferences, and if three-fourths concur therewith it will pass into a law.

The report of the committee providing for a General Board of Missions was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Thomas O. Summers; Vice President, E. W. Lehon; Treasurer, A. H. Redford.

At 10 o'clock the conference proceeded to the consideration of the report on "Fraternal Relations with the Northern Church." The report, which was very lengthy, was read by Rev. C. W. Miller, of the Kentucky Conference. Dr. Hamilton, Chairman of the committee, offered a report in answer to a communication from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Great Britain. The communication was adopted by a unanimous vote.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

RITUALISM TO BE VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED—ADJOURNMEMT OF THE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention was occupied this afternoon in a debate on ritualism, which resulted in the withdrawal of the resolutions offered by the committee, and the adoption of the following, offered by Rev. Dr. Davies:

Whereas, The Right Reverend Bishop of the diocese has called the attention of the convention to the dangers besetting the Church from the prevalence of doctrines and practices contrary to the principles of the English Reformation, therefore,

Resolved, That this convention earnestly deprecates and opposes the introduction into our communion of a Romanizing ritual and doctrine, and deems it the duty of its deputies to the General Convention to maintain, in all legitimate ways, the Scriptural doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL—RITUALISM CONDEMNED.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 22.—The Episcopal Council to-day unanimously passed resolutions severely condemning ritualism, and instructing delegates to the General Convention to ask this body to ascertain if the present form in the prayer-book for instituting ministers is there legally, and if it is not there legally, to abolish it.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ENGINEER CLUSS CROSS-EXAMINED.

FAILURE TO MAINTAIN THE ASSERTIONS IN HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY—HIS OWN SIGNATURE FOUND TO DOCUMENTS PREVIOUSLY IMPUGNED BY HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The cross-examination of Mr. Cluss was begun before the District Investigation to-day. His statements of day before yesterday were remarkable, and, if sustained, would have been exceedingly damaging to the Board of Public Works. It was remarked at the time as strange that the counsel for the District did not begin some cross-examination, and lay the foundation for the method by which they intended to defend the board against his testimony. It seems that Gov. Shepherd was himself absent from the Capitol most of the time while Cluss was on the stand, and, therefore, not knowing the statements that he had made, was not able to supply the information on which to base the cross-examination. There has been a great deal of conversational controversy about this testimony, and when the committee assembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon the room was crowded with curious spectators who were waiting to learn whether Mr. Cluss could stand a cross fire. Mr. Cluss was put in a most humiliating position very soon after the examination began, and the only point raised in which he did not entirely break down was on the question concerning which much testimony has already been taken, as to whether the price charged the Government for flagging around the reservations was not more than it ought to be. One of the statements made by Mr. Cluss day before yesterday, in substance, was that one of the assistants of the engineer had been taken by Gov. Shepherd from the control of the Engineer's office, and directed to make up the measurements against the Government on which the estimates for an appropriation of more than a million of dollars had been based. It turned out that this statement had been wholly prepared and submitted to Congress in a printed report nearly a month before Mr. Cluss had anything to do with the Engineer's office, so, of course, this statement that an engineer was arbitrarily taken from under his control was untrue. But Mr. Cluss claimed in extenuation that his answer had been intended to refer to the measurements on which the money was obtained from the Treasury after it had been appropriated. Proceeding to this point, it was shown that the money was not paid upon the measurements of the Board of Engineers at all, but upon the measurements of Mr. Samo, the assistant of Gen. Babcock. Mr. Cluss was of the opinion, however, that the Treasury Department had misconstrued the law in paying the money on Gen. Babcock's certificate without the measurements having been made by the board engineers. The attention of Mr. Cluss having been called to the fact that he signed the report of the board in 1873, he claimed he had done it as an accommodation to the Governor, but had afterward found out that there were misstatements in the report, and stated that other important reports of the board had not been signed by him. He designated two or three such papers in the Governor's answer. The manuscript of these papers was immediately procured from the Government Printing-office, and Mr. Cluss' signature in his own handwriting was acknowledged by him. He also stated that certain vouchers on which contractors had been paid had been passed without his approval and without his signature, and that there were gross mistakes in them, amounting to $20,000. The original papers were produced, and his certificate, signed by himself, was found to each one. He then took refuge behind the routine method of signing which has been made familiar by the Sanborn investigation. One complaint of Mr. Cluss was that an assistant engineer had been especially designated by the Governor, without his knowledge, to measure the work of John O. Evans and one or two other large contractors. The final vouchers in the settlement of these contracts were brought forward and Mr. Cluss admitted that before the contracts were settled an assistant, under his direction, had been over the whole work, and his own certificate was attached to the vouchers, and he testified to-day that to the best of his knowledge and belief the measurements as finally audited were correct. He swore positively that he knew of no fraud or corruption on the part of any member of the board. The cross-examination of Mr. Cluss will be continued to-morrow.

The committee has decided not to take up any new line of testimony, and to confine the evidence hereafter to be taken to the elucidation of points at present in dispute.

CANADA.

PARLIAMENT ABOUT TO BE PROROGUED—ICE ON THE SAGUENAY.

OTTAWA, May 22.—The House of Commons has got through nearly all the business before it, and will conclude its work to-day. It is probable that Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow. A great many members have left for their homes, and there is but a slim attendance in the Council Chambers.

QUEBEC, May 22.—The ice bridge at Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay River, was still firm at the last accounts, and teams were crossing without incurring any risk. The ice measured two feet thick. The opening of navigation on the Saguenay was never known to be so late as this year.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The stock of hardware of Seth Wood & Sons in Jones Block, Taunton, Mass., was damaged by fire on Thursday night. Loss $10,000; partially insured in the Queen's Office of New-York, and the Etna and Phœnix of Hartford. The loss on the building was slight.

LOCAL FIRES.

About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of George DeHoog, No. 655 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, caused by a quantity of shavings being thrown into a stove. The flames spread rapidly, and soon communicated to the frame dwellings Nos. 653 and 657 Bedford avenue, the former owned and occupied by Mr. John Wilson, and the latter by Mr. Barnett. In less than an hour the firemen succeeded in suppressing the flames. The estimated losses are as follows: Mr. DeHoog, $600, no insurance; Mr. Wilson, $2,000, fully insured in the Lafayette Insurance Company; Mr. Barnett, $1,000, no insurance.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the jute factory of John B. Mankin, No. 420 West Fourteenth street, causing $2,000 damage to stock and machinery. The building, which is owned by Pentz & Mulford, was damaged to the extent of $1,000; fully insured.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the mineral mill of Wm. H. Allen, No. 454 Cherry street, and resulted in $5,000 damage to stock and machinery, and $5,000 to building, which is owned by Eugene Kettletas. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of No. 762 Tenth avenue, occupied as a bakery by Chas. Minnie, caused by some lard falling on the stove. Damage, $100.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE FOR CANAL BREAK DAMAGES.

TROY, N. Y., May 22.—The Board of Canal Appraisers met at the Collins House, West Troy, yesterday, for the purpose of hearing claims against the State for damages caused principally by the overflowing of the Dry River, West Troy, and by breaks in the canals between Cohoes and West Troy. The total number of claims to be considered is ninety-three, all the claimants with a few exceptions residing at West Troy. The total amount of damages claimed is $321,137. Suits have been commenced in nearly all of the cases, the damages having been caused from 1870 until the present time. The claimants were all represented by counsel, Messrs. Smith, Fursman & Cowen, of this city, being interested in a large number of cases. After taking some testimony, the Board of Appraisers, composed of Messrs. Davis, Smith, and Myers, went up the canal to Cohoes in a tug for the purpose of making examinations of the localities where the damages, as alleged, occurred.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

THE WORK OF CLEARING THE RUINS CONTINUED — VISIT OF THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE — LOWERING THE WATER AT GOSHEN RESERVOIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 22.—Work was resumed in the valley this morning according to the programme. Fifty men of the Boston and Albany Railroad were sent to clear up Haydenville, and the Connecticut River Railroad Company dispatched an equal number to Leeds. These men are to be sustained by their respective employers, and not by the Relief Committee. No bodies were found to-day, and the people of the several villages were engaged in making arrangements for their future homes. The members of the Connecticut Legislature came to the spot on a special train merely to view the ruins. Representative Bills improved the opportunity afforded between New-Haven and Northampton in taking up a collection among the passengers for the destitute. He raised $350, which he handed to Louis Bodman on the arrival of the train at Northampton. The Connecticut people explored the ruins, and were sadly impressed by the scene of desolation presented. At Williamsburg the Selectmen met in the Town Hall and discussed the propriety of rebuilding the churches. The citizens were unanimous in their acquiescence in the proposition. It was announced, too, that, in deference to the popular feeling in the place, the water should be lowered at Goshen reservoirs forthwith. The mass-meeting which was to have assembled here to-day has been postponed until after the inquest shall have been held.

RELIEF STILL FLOWING IN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 22.—The Relief Committee received $8,560 31 to-day, besides Mr. Bills' collection. Contributions still come in, and the village authorities are now trying to make the estimates of what cash shall be needed for its poor. The committee meeting was held to-night, but no particular business of importance was transacted.

RETURN OF THE BOSTON COMMITTEE—THE DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE CATASTROPHE NOT EXAGGERATED.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 22.—The Mill River Committee appointed by the Mayor returned from the scene of the disaster to-day, and state that the needs of the devastated district have not been magnified by general report.

ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS—TOTAL AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 22.—Careful investigations by reporters of the Springfield *Republican* make the total number of victims by the Mill River disaster of last Saturday 138, of whom 57 lived in Williamsburg, 4 in Skinnerville, 26 in Haydenville, and 51 in Leeds. Of these the bodies of all but 14 have been recovered and identified, and the work of searching for the dead has been practically given up, as it is believed that most of the remaining bodies were swept out into the Connecticut River, where one has already been seen, though not recovered. To-day's reported contributions to the relief fund swell the total to about $65,000, of which $18,413 has actually been received by the Central Committee at Northampton. The Relief Committee report about 150 families, composed of about 700 people, utterly destitute, and think that the exigencies of the case demand $100,000. The work of clearing up the débris and preparing for rebuilding is being actively prosecuted, and the restoration of the desolated villages is already assured.

AN INVESTIGATION BY THE SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 22.—The *Republican* of to-morrow announces that the American Society of Civil Engineers of New-York has appointed a committee, consisting of J. B. Francis, of Lowell; Gen. Theo. G. Ellis, of Hartford; Wm. E. Northern, of Pittsburg, and E. C. Davis, of Northampton, to investigate the disaster and report to the society.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have received to-day in aid of the Massachusetts sufferers $847, all of which was sent in to us without solicitation. Details below:

Reported in this morning's papers	$10,083 18	Chas. H. Russell	$100
H. Clark	25	Clerks and others in Continental Life Ins. Co., by A. Childs	80
Jonathan Sturges	100	Bergen	20
A. R. Whiting & Bro	100	Anonymous	10
Theodore Martine	50	M. E. Church, Newtown, Long Island	10
Samuel Hutchinson	50	John C. Green	100
H. J. Libbey & Co	50	Boyd, Vincent & Co	25
E. Morrison	25		
Cash	2		
Heineman, Payson & Morgan	100	Total	$10,930 18

C. H. & F. D. BLAKE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 22, 1874.

The following contributions have been received by me, in addition to those heretofore reported in THE TIMES, for the relief of the silk operatives rendered destitute by the recent disaster at Mill River, Massachusetts:

A. L. Mowry	$50	Prall Brothers	$25
Arnold, Constable & Co.	50	Thos. N. Dale	50
Aitkin, Son & Co	25	Cash	25
Louis Franke	25	M. W., anonymous	2
Jno. Dunlop	25	Total	$277
Previously acknowledged			2,150
Total			$2,427

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary of the Silk Association of America.
No. 93 DUANE STREET, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

THE TURF.

THE NASHVILLE BLOOD-HORSE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 22.—To-day was the fourth of the Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. The attendance was very large. The first race, the Young American stake, for two-year-old colts and fillies, dash of half a mile, $25, play or pay, $250 added, $50 to second, five or more to fill, closed with sixteen entries. Ten started.

SUMMARY.

Turner's br. c. Vassal	1
Bang's ch. c. Verdigris	2
Cheatham's Lady Bug	3

Others not placed. Time—50¾.

In the pools Cheatham's entry sold first choice, with the field close up. Vassal was fourth choice.

The second race was a two-mile heat, for a purse of $500.

SUMMARY.

Franklin's b. m. Arizona	1	2
Jackson's Jean Valean	1	2

Time—3:42½, 4:54.

In the pools previous to the first heat, they alternated as favorites, going about even. After the first heat Arizona was the favorite, 5 to 1.

The third race was mile heats for a purse of $250.

SUMMARY.

Williams & Owing's ch. c. Somerset	1	1
Bailie Peyton's ch. f. Summer Rose	2	2
Grinstead's ch. f. Sophy Bodderly	3	4
Gordon's ch. g. Jack of Trumps	4	3

Time—1:49½, 1:47¾.

In the pools Somerset sold first, Summer Rose second, Bodderly third, and Jack of Trumps fourth choice.

THE VERDICT IN THE PIKE MURDER CASE TO BE SET ASIDE.

PORTLAND, Me., May 22.—The verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the case of Thomas A. Pike, who was charged with killing his wife by throwing her on a sofa while she was drunk, is to be set aside, owing to irregularity in the manner of obtaining the verdict. Judge Symonds ordered the verdict set aside, and a new trial will begin at once.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—THE ALTERNATIVE OF ACCEPTING THE NEW POLICY OR DISSOLUTION TO BE OFFERED THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, May 22.—Special dispatches from Paris in relation to the Ministerial crisis are confused and contradictory. The *Times* dispatch says:

"The Cabinet intends to give the Assembly the option of acceptance of its programme or dissolution."

VERSAILLES, May 22—4 P. M.—The crisis in the Ministry continues.

FAILURE OF YESTERDAY'S COMBINATIONS.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—Further combinations entered into to-day for the formation of a Ministry having failed, President MacMahon has decided to form one himself.

THE LATEST MINISTERIAL COMBINATION.

PARIS, May 22, via LONDON, Midnight.—A Ministry has been finally constituted as follows:

Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War and Vice President of the Council.

Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. De Fourtoun, Minister of the Interior.

M. Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance.

M. Eugene Caillaux, Minister of Public Works.

M. Louis Grivart, Minister of Commerce.

Viscount De Cumont, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Adrien Tailhaud, Minister of Justice.

Marquis of Montaignac, Minister of Marine.

METTERNICH WOUNDED IN THE DUEL, AND NOT MONTEBELLO.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Telegraph's* special dispatch from Paris asserts that Prince Metternich, not the Duke of Montebello, as announced yesterday, was slightly wounded in the duel between those two persons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTIONS ANNULLED FOR BRIBERY AND INTIMIDATION—HEAVY FAILURE IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 22.—The Parliamentary election in Durham has been annulled on account of bribery, and the election in Galway on account of intimidation of electors.

Oppenheim & Schrader, merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $3,000,000.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 23—5 A. M.—Charles Gilpin, member of Parliament for Northampton, died last night, aged fifty-nine years.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

LONDON, May 22.—The Countess of Aberdeen has forwarded $1,600 to the American Seamen's Society, of Boston, to be used for the purchase of books.

THUNDER-STORM IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 22.—At this hour (4:30 P. M.) a heavy thunder-storm, accompanied by sharp lightning, prevails here. This is the first rain that has fallen for some time.

SPAIN.

CONCHA IN VITTORIA — SHARP FIGHTING NEAR SANTANDER.

MADRID, May 22.—Gen. Concha has entered Vittoria.

SANTANDER, May 22.—The Carlists have surprised and surrounded a detachment of volunteers near this city.

The Republicans, at last accounts, held out, and relief had been sent.

Great excitement prevails here, as the men in danger all belong to this place.

THE HEIGHTS ABOUT BILBAO STILL IN DISPUTE.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch from Bayonne says: Engagements take place daily between the Carlists and Republicans for possession of the heights commanding Bilbao. It is claimed that the Carlists have gained some successes.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ACCIDENT ON LAKE GENEVA—CORRECTION IN THE NAMES OF THE STUDENTS.

LONDON, May 22.—The names of the young American students recently drowned in Lake Geneva, near Lausanne, are now given as William Woodbury, John Crane, and James Crane.

[William Woodbury was a son of the late Gen. Woodbury, United States Army.]

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the districts on the Atlantic coast. It has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and Tennessee, and thence northward to the lake region. It is lowest in Minnesota. Clear or partly cloudy weather and light winds prevail in New-England, the Middle and Southern States, and the lower lake region. The temperature has risen in the North-west and upper lake region, with generally cloudy weather, light rain, and easterly to southerly winds. The Missouri River has risen at Omaha and Plattsmouth. The Lower Mississippi and the Lower Ohio Rivers have fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, with westerly winds shifting to southerly, slight rise of temperature, and falling barometer in the last-named district by Saturday night.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear weather, south-east or southerly winds, stationary or rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, southerly winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer, with possibly light rain near Lake Erie.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	53°	52°	3:30 P. M.	65°	68°
6 A. M.	54°	50°	6 P. M.	60°	65°
9 A. M.	59°	57°	9 P. M.	58°	57°
12 M.	65°	64°	12 P. M.	58°	55°

Average temperature yesterday 58½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 59°.

ARRESTS OF CRUSADERS IN OHIO.

HILLSBURG, Ohio, May 22.—The crusaders reappeared to-day in large numbers, and while conducting services in front of a saloon were arrested and taken to the Central Police Station. Their arrest caused considerable excitement, attracting an immense crowd. The hearing resulted in two of the most prominent ladies being fined $25 each, and a gentleman who accompanied them $50 and costs. The fines were paid under protest, and an appeal will be made to a higher court

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES. By CHORLEY, PLANCHE and YOUNG. Edited by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

There is bric-a-brac in literature as well as in art. The antique gem or the characteristic piece of pottery or porcelain often bring us a closer and more accurate knowledge of the real life of a community or nation than the most formal history can do; and in the same way the pointed anecdote, the bit of gossip, the off-hand description of notable individuals by those who may have been on terms of intimacy with them, give us a clearer insight into the character of the distinguished author, actor, artist, or statesman than could be had from the most detailed biography. Pepys, Evelyn, and Boswell are sure to be read with increasing interest by those who wish to know intimately and thoroughly the spirit of the times and the characters of the men whose peculiarities and habits these quaint and inveterate gossips chronicled. For the same reason this "Bric-a-Brac Series" is sure to meet with a large circle of appreciative, eager, and delighted readers.

None but those whose attention has been specially called to the matter have any definite idea of the important and extensive contributions which have been made to the literature of personal reminiscence, especially in England, during the last few years. The first third of the present century was brilliant beyond any other recent period with the names of those who had distinguished themselves in art and literature. Nearly all who were then famous have passed away, and the lives of many of them have been written, but these formal biographies really give us little beyond the outlines of the careers of their subjects. More recently those who have known and survived these distinguished personages have passed from the stage, and the memoirs and autobiographies which they have left are full of reminiscences about those of whom the world can never know enough. For various reasons, but few of these volumes ever reach any large number of readers in this country. Most of them are written from the standpoint of the individuals whose career they describe, and regarding whom but little interest is felt outside of the circle of their personal or professional friends. What is really valuable in them, therefore, is dragged out of sight by the irrelevant and uninteresting. According to its prospectus, this "Bric-a-Brac Series" aims to rescue from oblivion everything significant and valuable in the best of these volumes of reminiscence, and the extent and richness of the mine thus opened up is well indicated by this initial volume, in which is comprised all the solid ore from the *Autobiography, Memoir and Letters* of Henry Fothergill Chorley, from the *Recollections and Reflections* of J. R. Planché, and from the *Memoir* of Charles Mayne Young.

The *Autobiography and Memoir* of Henry Fothergill Chorley was noticed at some length in these columns at the time of its appearance in London. Mr. Chorley died in 1872, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, after nearly forty years' service on the London *Athenæum* as literary and musical critic. James Robinson Planché, who is now within two years of being an octogenarian, has enjoyed wide fame as a dramatist, having produced no less than 200 plays. In 1851 he was appointed Rouge Croix Pursuivant, and in 1866 was promoted to the office of Somerset Herald, which he now holds. His *Recollections and Reflections* were published in 1872. The *Memoir* of Charles Mayne Young, the tragedian, which was published in 1871, together with extracts from his son's (Julian Charles Young) journal, by Charles Young, A. M., Rector of Ilmington, is perhaps better known in this country than either of the other works we have named, although it has never appeared in an American edition. This trio, however, one an author and dramatist, the other an actor, and the third a keen, conscientious, and accomplished critic, represent three entirely different phases of literary life. Each one moved in an entirely different circle, and each judged of men from an entirely different standpoint. Each, moreover, has his characteristic method of recording his impressions of men, women, and society in general; and, thanks to Mr. Stoddard's judicious appreciation and admirable editing, we have, in this initial volume of the "Bric-a-Brac Series," one of the most compact, fresh, and entertaining volumes of literary and artistic *ana* that has lately been offered a public always eager for this precise variety of entertainment.

Mr. Chorley has peculiar claims upon American readers, because he was the first English critic who drew attention to the creative genius of Hawthorne, for which he always entertained the highest admiration. The *Twice Told Tales* was the first of Hawthorne's works which fell under Mr. Chorley's notice, and its merits were most emphatically commended in the *Athenæum*. The *Scarlet Letter* he also commended in public and private, before its merits had received general recognition. He spoke of it as "the most powerful and most painful story of modern times—the only tale in its argument in which the *purity* overtops the *passion*. It has struck me prodigiously, and I think will end in taking a very remarkable place among stories of its quality." His partiality for Hawthorne's writings did not prevent him from recognizing their defects, and *Transformation* was criticised in the *Athenæum* with such keenness as to call forth a protest in a friendly note from Mrs. Hawthorne, who pleaded, in reply to some points Mr. Chorley had made against the artistic unity of the work: "Mr. Hawthorne is driven by his muse, but does not drive her, and I have known him to be in inextricable doubt in the midst of a book or sketch as to its probable issue, waiting upon the muse for the rounding in of the sphere, which every work of true art is." Upon the fourth page of the sheet bearing Mrs. Hawthorne's letter, Mr. Hawthorne inscribed the following note:

DEAR MR. CHORLEY: You see how fortunate I am in having a critic close at hand whose favorable verdict consoles me for any lack of appreciation in other quarters. Really, I think you were wrong in assaulting the individuality of my poor Hilda. If her portrait bears any resemblance to that of Phœbe it must be the fault of my mannerism as a painter. But I thank you for the kind spirit of your notice; and if you had found ten times as much fault you are amply entitled to do so by the quantity of generous praise heretofore bestowed. Sincerely yours,
NATH. HAWTHORNE.

When Hawthorne was appointed Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Chorley made advances toward forming his acquaintance, but they were not reciprocated until some years afterward, when Mr. Chorley writes:

"I received a note from a boarding-house in Golden square, in which Hawthorne announced his arrival in London, and his *great* desire to see me before he returned home, ('as one,' *etc., etc., etcetera.*) I answered this in person, and found, what I might have been sure of, a most genial and original man, full of life, full of humor, in no respect shy. He agreed at once to pass a day with me. I gave him the option of a party or no party. He chose the latter alternative. A pleasanter day than the one in question is not in my 'Golden Book.' I think I have never heard any one, save my honored friend Carlyle, laugh so heartily as did Hawthorne. It is generally a nervous business to receive those to whom one has long looked up; but it was not the least so in his case. The impression I received was one of a man genial, and not over sensitive, even when we could make merry on the subject of national differences and susceptibilities."

Subsequently Mr. Chorley's *amour propre* as an Englishman was sorely wounded by the work from Mr. Hawthorne's pen, in which he published to the world his Consular experiences:

"'The tone of these English journals,' he writes, 'is as small and peevish as if their writer had been thwarted and overlooked, instead of waited on by hearty offers of service, which in most cases were declined almost as persistently as if they had been so many affronts. A more puzzling case of inconsistency and duality has never come before me.'"

That Mr. Chorley's critical judgments were not biased by his nationality, is evident from the comparison which he makes between Macready and Forrest, regarding whom he writes:

"However much Macready moves one at the time by the subtle intellect of his personifications, I never am much the better for it afterward—never find a word, a look, an attitude written on my heart. There are certain points of Mr. Forrest's playing that I shall never forget to my dying day. There is a force, without violence, in his passionate parts, which he owes much to his physical conformation, but which, thrown into the body of an infirm old King, (his *Lear* was very kingly,) is most awful and withering; as, for instance, where he slides down upon his knees with

'For, as I am a man, I think this lady
To be my child, Cordelia.'"

Miss Landon, Count D'Orsay, Isaac Disraeli, Lord Lytton, Walter Savage Landor, Mme. Rachel, Louis Napoleon, Mrs. Browning, Thomas Campbell, and Kaulbach are among the celebrities in Mr. Chorley's gallery, from which we must pass with the following characterization of the great painter last named, since his recent death gives peculiar interest to everything defining his personality. The following sentences give us a clear idea of Kaulbach:

"He is a very thin man, with a little long, glossy, black hair smoothed over his forehead, with deep, tender, shining, humorous eyes. In his manner a mixture of simplicity, friendliness, fun, and enthusiasm. He was painting a man handsomer than himself, but not so much of a genius. Several magnificent full-length portraits were about; one of a falconer. The one on which he was occupied was the chief of a company of Lanz-knechts. Their originals were young artists, who, with their wives, had last Winter appeared to the number of 200 in a pageant at the theatre on the return of Prince Max, and the King had commanded three of their portraits for Schleissheim. 'After all,' said Kaulbach, 'it was an honor to paint such fine fellows.'"

The gleanings from Planché's *Recollections and Reflections* are full of well-told anecdotes. We have this brace, for instance, of Hood:

"In his last illness, reduced as he was to a skeleton, he noticed a very large mustard poultice which Mrs. Hood was making for him, and exclaimed, 'O Mary! Mary! that will be a great deal of mustard to a very little meat!'

Shortly before his death, being visited by a clergyman whose features as well as language were more lugubrious than consoling, Hood looked up at him compassionately and said, 'My dear Sir! I'm afraid your religion doesn't agree with you.'"

Theodore Hook, Thackeray, James Smith, Samuel Rogers, Charles Kemble, Sheridan Knowles, Leigh Hunt, and a number of others equally eminent, answer to Mr. Planché's roll call, and his reminiscences of these distinguished individuals are interspersed with facts touching the history of the drama during the present century, which will be found valuable when the literary chronicles of the time shall be written.

There is strong temptation to linger among the recollections of the two Youngs—Julian Charles and Charles Mayne—for they comprise the most clearly and cleverly drawn portraits anywhere to be found of Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, of Mrs. Siddons, Young, and Kean, Kemble, Charles Mathews, and others, with authentic anecdotes of Wellington and stories of the time, graphically illustrative of the social life of the day in France and England.

We have given enough of the contents of the volume, however, to afford a hint at the *mélange* of gossip and anecdote which it comprises. The editor has used his material with such admirable tact and skill that the reader glides insensibly from one paragraph into another, now amused, now instructed, and never wearied. The compact typographical arrangement of the volume, and its convenient size, justify the motto of the series, so happily selected from Marlowe, "Infinite riches in a little room," while the unique cover is in admirable keeping with the idea upon which the collection is based—that of bringing together the "bric-a-brac" of literature in a convenient and accessible form. Mechanically, the volume shows a degree of care in its production which American publishers would do well to exercise oftener upon more important ventures. It should be stated, also, that a thorough index gives a complete key to this extremely miscellaneous collection of anecdote and gossip. Anecdote biographies of Thackeray, Dickens, and others is announced as the second volume of the "Bric-a-Brac Series," and there can be little doubt that Mr. Stoddard's thorough acquaintance with the sources whence material may be drawn illustrative of the career of the great novelists named will enable him to compile a volume even more interesting, valuable, and popular than this which so pleasantly inaugurates the collection.

ADVENTURES OF AN ATTORNEY IN SEARCH OF PRACTICE. By SIR GEORGE STEPHEN. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT. 1874.

There are probably very few professional men, either in law or medicine, whose experiences, if they could be told, would not be read with some eagerness. The interest of the kind excited by works of fiction would be more than realized by the descriptions of fact. Knowing this we opened the volume before us with a little curiosity. For the author is a man of some note, of large practice, and certainly of considerable experience in the world as well as in the law. But while in one direction we have been somewhat disappointed, our expectations in another have been more than realized. The book is well worth reading, and both lawyers and clients will find in it many useful hints and pieces of advice. But it is more than the title would indicate. It is not devoted entirely to the troubles and perplexities of a young man in search of practice, but contains many incidents that occurred long after the time when that anxious part of his career had passed. The utility of the work is increased rather than diminished by this fact, and its effect upon the reader will vary according to his position in the profession or out of it. There is one quotation that tempts us, but with it our space is exhausted. It will be interesting to the ladies at least. Sir George Stephen says: "Of all the duties imposed on us by our peculiar occupation there is not one more difficult to perform, or that requires more delicacy of address, than to measure the extent to which a female may be prudently exposed to the fire of a cross-examination. I never yet found a woman—young or old, silly or sensible, plebeian or patrician—that could stand it, or that did not make a fool of herself, if she did not succeed in making one of me. The case must be desperate indeed where the attorney has no help for it but in the straight-forward evidence of a woman. Should he unhappily find himself in such a strait the wisest thing he can do is to let her tell her own story in her own way, and tell it only once for all. If she is good-looking it may pass; if not, she must be taught an hysteric fit at the right moment, and this may, perchance, save him."

SKETCHES OF ILLUSTRIOUS SOLDIERS. By JAMES GRANT WILSON. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1874.

The design of this volume is its chief merit. The author has gathered into convenient limits short memoirs of twenty-five men whose names will, for a long time, hold a place more or less prominent in history. Although the lives of all the soldiers whom Mr. Wilson has selected for his notice have been already placed before the public, this is the first time that many of them have been brought together under the notice of American readers in so condensed and convenient a form. The style in which they are written is pleasant, and the tone impartial, qualities which still further add to the value of the work. The typography and illustrations are excellent, and fac similes of autographs, obtained from the collection of Mr. Dreer, of Philadelphia, add to the interest of the memoirs.

THE STATE FUNDS.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, referring to reports that a large sum of State money was deposited in the bank at Rochester, with which Mr. Raines was connected, and which has just failed, says: "In truth, the amount of the deposit was only $20,000, and it was not only loaned out on good security, but the bonds given to the State are good, so that the State is amply protected."

NEWPORT.

SEA-COAST SCENERY—HOTELS VS. COTTAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Monday, May 18, 1874.

It takes considerable time to become acquainted with Newport, which combines a great variety of attractions. To say nothing of the old stone mill, the old town contains a considerable number of venerable buildings, whose histories would well repay the pains taken to acquire them. But the great charm of Newport to the ordinary visitor must ever be in the wild picturesqueness of its surroundings. That part of the south of the island which bulges out to the westward, and which used to be called the Neck, is incapable of being utilized for building purposes, except around the sea front. The interior is one wild succession of croppings up of syenite. These miniature ranges are not very high. The highest will hardly exceed 70 feet. But they are wonderfully fine in form, and when viewed from the upper windows of some residence on the lower part of Bellevue avenue, the eye cheats the judgment completely. One can hardly realize that the area of the prospect is so diminutive. It seems as if a series of mountain ranges were spread before the vision, and that the sight wandered freely over hundreds of miles. Between these ranges there are marshes, and on the slopes sheep and goats find sweet and succulent if not abundant grazing. Wild flowers of some Alpine kind are now in full bloom in these spots, and the frequent tinkle of a sheep bell carries the imagination away irresistibly to very different scenes. From the summit of the highest of these ranges the view presented is magnificent. To the left stretches the mainland of Rhode Island and the open sea, glittering with the white specks of distant sails. In front lies the western channel of Narragansett Bay, with its numerous islands, its steamers, its fishing boats, and gliding small craft. To the right stretches the long range of the town of Newport, with its many towers and spires, and the wood-crowned range of villas along the ridge of Bellevue avenue. It is a tremendously breezy spot, for the prevailing wind here is from the south-west, and on this height you get its full strength. The greenness of the turf here lends an additional beauty to the scene, especially at a time like the present, when one's steps have been dogged by snow-storms.

Interesting as is the Neck, it does not compare in natural beauty with the eastern part of the island. The beach which is usually visited by bathers is Easton's, first, no doubt, from its being so close to the town, and next because there is not a possibility of danger. But beyond this beach there is another much larger, and where the rollers have real force, because the bay is exposed more to the sweep of the wind. This is called the second beach, and is nearly two miles long. To get here one has to go south-east of Easton's Point, and along this part of the coast the aspect is very greatly changed. Instead of granite, as around the coast of the Neck, or sandstone, shale, and slate, as below the cliffs, there is a series of cliffs of conglomerate, great masses of which lie like a border along the coast line. In one place a seam of some softer substance has been washed away by the sea, leaving a chasm, to which the people have given the fanciful name of Purgatory. I should judge the depth to be about a hundred feet, but it is exceedingly narrow, and is quite effective as a sensation. Looking down the sides produces the usual effect of vertigo, from which we may conclude that to the people of Middletown, where this place belongs, the idea of purgatory is a sense of falling. The basis of purgatory would then be bile. At the end of this series of cliffs we arrive at the second beach, having traversed which, we come to the most easterly part of the island, Sachuest Point. But this locality is not a single point, as the name would indicate. There are a number of spots jutting out into the sea, of which the most easterly is North Point and the most southerly Long Point. From both these are remarkable views, but my preference is for the latter, which is quite elevated. It runs out from *terra firma* a fortress of conglomerate, with here and there huge chunks of the purest milk-white quartz. To the right hand is the ocean and Cormorants' Rock; to the left stretches the third beach, which is almost exactly opposite to the second, being the other side of the neck of sand which unites Sachuest Point to the mainland. In front stretches Little Compton, a village of white-washed houses and churches upon the most eastern part of the mainland of Rhode Island. Little Rhody has two mainlands, one the western, the old Providence Plantation, the other the eastern, a mere jot of land containing only the township of Little Compton. Between the point on which we stand and the latter rolls the east channel of Narragansett Bay, which has three channels, the nomenclature being quite perplexing. Along the coast of the point the rocks are very varied in form and very beautiful. At one place they are pure quartz, the conglomerate momentarily disappearing. This point was once an island, and the sea has rolled up sands to form the neck that now unites it to Easton's Point. For whereas, the neck is nothing but sand, on which a frowzy grass grows, the point itself contains most excellent land, and is covered with a delightful verdure. The owners, Messrs. Weston & Leavitt, have laid it out in lots for Summer residences since last year, and have already sold six lots for $2,500 per acre. Two lots were bought by Mr. Sheppard Homans, whose long-continued battle with Mr. Winslow, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, made him well known to the public. Mr. Homans takes stock in Newport, but not in the fashionable part. He bought Gould Island, in the middle channel of Narragansett Bay, when the late proprietor died. There is a house on that land, but he intends to build a famous one here also.

Lying quite in the background, but still between the two beaches, are the hanging rocks of Bishop Berkely. They really are nothing but short ranges of conglomerate hills, inclosing pleasant little valleys which the inhabitants have very absurdly called Paradise. The overhanging shelf under which the great metaphysician loved to consider the phases of mental action was undoubtedly produced as follows: These rocks were formerly the coast when Sachuest Point was an island. They jutted out into the sea, and the action of storms washed away some soft substance imbedded in the conglomerate, leaving a ledge below and a shelf above. It is in fact an exertion of the same forces as in the chasm of Purgatory. These rocks are splendidly bold in configuration, and will enchant the lover of the picturesque. They are quite precipitous in spots, and to climb them gives just enough sensation of danger to add a zest to the undertaking. Here and there springs of water trickle from the conglomerate, and being unable to force a channel through the grass, have formed marshes. These are not, however, of great extent, and will in no way militate against the road which the Middletonians are about to build. The reader might imagine that there was some village of Middletown from which the township got its name. But the fact is that the farmers here, in 1743 were very dissatisfied at having to pay taxes to Newport, in which township they then were, and at their request the new township of Middletown was created. By this means their taxation was greatly diminished, but also their improvements were cut off. They had then but one road, called Green's End, connecting them with the town, and none have been built since. Now, however, that progress in the shape of building lots has reached them, they have begun to stir in the matter, and have sent a representative to the Rhode Island Legislature pledged to secure a road from the first beach to Indian avenue, which runs along the cliffs from the third beach up to Black Point, in a direction due north and south. Should this road be completed, there will be direct communication with Bellevue avenue, through Bath avenue, which runs down to Easton's Beach, and this will give to the people of Newport one of the most beautiful drives in the world.

Indian avenue is a new thing. It dates only from 1872. A gentleman named Sturtevant purchased the land along these cliffs on the eastern side of the island from the third beach to Black Point, a distance of two miles and a half, and laid it out in lots, opening up two avenues running parallel along the whole length—Indian avenue and Vaucluse. Of these many have been sold at the average rate of $1,000 per acre. Mr. Bent, of Boston, bought three acres; Mr. Neilson, of New-York, three acres; Mr. Wallace, three acres; Mr. Pugh, of Boston, four acres; Mr. Bispham, of New-York, three acres; Mr. Peckham, of Newport, four acres; Rev. Dr. Huntington, of New-York, nine acres; Mr. Caswell, of New-York, eight acres; Mr. Livingston, of New-York, five acres. The ground runs sloping gently to the sea, terminating in some places at little beaches, with springs of water gushing from the rock; at others in cliffs more than a hundred feet high. Nothing bolder or grander than this cliff formation can be seen at any watering-place in the world. The conglomerate lies in enormous masses as big as a house in every possible fashion, sometimes straight up, sometimes slanting, sometimes lengthways, sometimes crossways, sometimes in a manner resembling stratification. There are spots where the great blocks form cavernous recesses, where the sea-fowl build their nests; there are others where they descend from the turf above in torrent-like slopes, of startling abruptness. At Dr. Huntington's a descent has been cut in the rock down to a miniature beach, where his babies paddle about in the waves without danger, as the rocks form a sort of cave. Here a spring of the purest water gushes from the conglomerate, and a basin has been cut in the rock, some five feet in depth and three feet in diameter, which is full to the brim, running over down to the gravel of the beach in a tiny stream, across which the children build bridges of large clam-shells and round pebbles of snowy quartz. The land in many of these lots is quite diversified, sloping from the avenue downward, and then sloping up to the sea again, affording great opportunities for skillful landscape gardening. The owners of the different lots seem to think that trees will flourish even up here, for most of them have planted young firs and other evergreens, which are certainly doing thriftily. But in my opinion trees will not stand the tremendous breezes which come here in the Spring and Fall. Cedars, of course, will, for they are here growing in the rocks with their roots crawling downward like so many serpents. But it will be a superb place for flowers. This is a certainty, as the place even now has quite a fair showing of wild blooms.

As it is clear that hotels will not thrive in Newport proper, the tendency being so clearly to cottage life, it seems amazing that some one does not put up a hotel here among these superb spectacles of nature's grandeur. It seems to me that somewhere in the vicinity of the Hanging Rocks would be as good a place as possible, because these are in close proximity to two excellent beaches, to a fishing station with abundance of fresh fish of fine quality, and to the cottages that will be erected in Indian avenue and Sachuest Point. Then there are the Hanging Rocks and Purgatory close at hand, and the view here commands a sight of almost everything worth seeing. I am satisfied that the hotel business expelled from Newport would thrive here. The distance is only three miles from the Newport Depot, and, if required, boats could land here perfectly well. For bathing and boating this locality is superior to Newport itself—and for fishing, too, the West Island Club-house being only a mile or so distant from the Point. This is a fishing club said to be the wealthiest in the country. The members own the island, and do some tall fishing, though the tales related about that are as reliable as fish stories proverbially are. The improvements here are so recent that there has been no time for much progress, but I shall be greatly surprised if, within five years, this place has not become to Newport what St. Leonard's in England is to Hastings, or any of the outlying villages to Brighton.

I must not close my Newport letter without stating that W. T. Blodgett has bought Señor Bareda's brick palace in Bellevue avenue, and will inhabit it during the season. He gave for it $175,000—not a great price considering the extent and beauty of the grounds, and the desirability of the locality, for it is situated in the southern part of the avenue, and commands a grand lookout. I must also correct my statement about the Perry House. It is not exactly closed, but half the building has been diverted to other purposes, and the remaining part is used as a commercial hotel, and is open all the year round.

GAR.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S MISTAKES.

According to a letter in the London *Times*, from its Paris correspondent, Prince Bismarck confessed to King Victor Emmanuel, when his Majesty was at Berlin last year, that he had made two mistakes in connection with the war of 1870. He had overestimated the military forces of France, and he had underestimated her financial resources.

He was perfectly informed of her military strength under arms, and of its inferiority to that of Prussia and her allies, but he had reckoned that there would be a great and formidable uprising of the nation after its first reverses—something resembling, perhaps, the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm to which the King of Prussia's appeal stimulated his people in 1813. There was nothing approaching it. Under all the circumstances it was a mistake not to have overrun the whole of France, to have gone to Toulon and Marseilles, to Bordeaux, and Bayonne, and so have let the whole country see and feel the power of Germany. As it was, more than half the country never felt the war. In Prince Bismarck's opinion the consequence of the lightness with which the conflict pressed upon two-thirds of France will be a readiness to plunge again into war whenever she discovers, or fancies she discovers, a favorable opportunity. Mindful of past sufferings, the North and East might be induced to abstain, but they will be driven forward by the South. Had France been completely overrun, and a wholesome terror generally inspired, Germany might perhaps have been able to dispense with the annexation of French territory. As it was, she had to take Alsace and Lorraine. A second mistake, in the German Premier's eyes, is the not having insisted on an indemnity large enough to have crippled France financially for many years. Ten milliards would have done this. As it was, the Germans, ignorant of the vast hidden wealth of the country, asked only for a sum which, huge though it was, was almost immediately paid off, and France is now recovering herself, cicatrizing her wounds, and, having a very fertile soil and fine climate, will soon again be far richer than the comparatively barren country which has carried away her milliards, and already nearly run through them.

As to the future, Prince Bismarck said he knew, by his agents in Nice and Savoy, that it would not be difficult to get up an anti-French cry in those countries—a cry for a return to Italy. This done, and made the most of by the usual machinery, Victor Emmanuel might say that he could not disregard the patriotic wishes of his former subjects—of the cradle of his race and lineage; he might repeat the memorable words he spoke to the assembled Chambers in the Palazzo Madama at Turin, on that well-remembered day in the Spring of 1859 when he declared that he could no longer remain insensible "*al grido di dolore che da tanti parti d'Italia si leva versodi noi.*" The cry once raised, the rest would quickly follow. The excitable Italians would be fired with a passionate enthusiasm for the redemption of their alienated countrymen; there would be a rush to arms, and once more the old battle cry of "Savoia!" would be heard in the van of battle. Prussia could not then stand aloof. The King is said to have remarked in reply that Italy could not afford the enterprise suggested."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 22.

SENATE.

EX-COLLECTOR THOMAS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $62,968 for the relief of William B. Thomas, late Collector of Customs for the port of Philadelphia, being the amount of money embezzled by subordinates in his office, which was passed.

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the President to issue army rations and clothing to destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers, which was passed.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, called up the report made by the Conference Committee on Wednesday upon the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto, and it was agreed to.

PEMBINA.

On motion of Mr. BOREMAN, the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary government therefor, was taken up and read through, together with the report of the committee on the subject. Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition, with an amendment. It was placed on the calendar. He also presented a memorial of the Board of Centennial Commissioners on the subject, which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table. Mr. Morrill gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill at the earliest opportunity.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Chair announced that the Civil Rights bill was the unfinished business, upon which the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Stockton) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. STOCKTON concluded his argument begun yesterday. He said one of the saddest things about the bill was that gentlemen who advocated it did not see the effects of it. He had as much desire to see the condition of the colored race improved as any one else, but denied that it could be done under this bill, as it would break up the whole system of common schools. The passage of this bill would be an act of tyranny similar to that which has caused revolution after revolution in Ireland. It would be taxing the white people for the education of the colored race, just as England taxed for the support of an established Church those of another faith. He had no hope of changing any man's vote by what he said, as the Republican caucus had determined this, as they do many other matters, in secret. He had heard his colleague (Mr. Frelinghuysen) say that the passage of this bill was a duty, but he (Mr. Stockton) knew it was not a duty imposed upon him by the Legislature of New-Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he knew of no party or caucus obligation to compel Republican Senators to vote for the bill. The whole matter was left to their individual opinions. The duty which he referred to in former remarks was the duty imposed upon him by the Judiciary Committee to report the bill. When he entered the Senate he swore to support the Constitution of the United States, which declared equality for all, and in advocating this bill he was only discharging his sworn duty to secure equal rights to every citizen of the United States.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, argued that the bill was constitutional. He could pardon the man who denied its constitutionality under the Constitution as it read in 1866; but as it read now he did not see how any man, be he lawyer or layman, could argue that Congress was overstepping its power in passing this bill. Referring to the decision in the New-Orleans slaughter-house case, which had been so extensively quoted, he said, to be frank, the court in that case did deny things which he wished it had not. It undertook to assert a principle of constitutional law which he did not believe would ever be accepted by the profession or the people of the United States. He did not know but that the passage of this bill would break up the schools in many localities, as every step in this march had been met by some threat; but let justice be done, though the common schools be broken up and the heavens fall. If this generation would not accept the bill, a generation to come would accept it just as sure as the present one is here. The passage of the bill would aid a whole race numbering millions in the pursuit of happiness, and would retard no one in the same course. The Republican Party only asked that the oppressed of centuries should be allowed to struggle to their feet. It had been said it was good statesmanship to tax a few for the benefit of thousands, and certainly it was good statesmanship to benefit millions without taxing a single one. In the name of the Declaration of Independence, in the name of the Constitution, in the name of justice he invoked the Senate to remove this last fetter from the black man. It had been asked at one time of one on this earth, "Who would be greatest in the kingdom of the Lord?" and the reply was, "He who is least here among you." If that be true, might it not be prudent statesmanship to promote the negro a little? otherwise, in that kingdom he may exceed us all.

Mr. ALCORN said so far as his State, Mississippi, was concerned, it asked no legislation of Congress. They had a Civil Rights bill there, and the people were able to take care of themselves. But the colored people of his State did ask that their race throughout the country should have equal rights with themselves. He argued that the Constitution of the United States was a new instrument now, the new amendment having exalted it. He had been identified with slavery all his life, and was on the side of rebellion during the war; but he stood here to-day to advocate the passage of this bill. The colored man, as a citizen, was liable to be called upon to protect the theatre, should it be attacked by a mob, and certainly he should have the privilege of enjoying the entertainments there. He denied that the Southern people were prejudiced against the colored man, and said the intriguing white men were responsible for much of the wrong. They took the colored man, hugged him around the neck with one hand, while they felt in his pockets with the other, to get what he had. It was these intriguing white men who were robbing the South. He asked the passage of the bill because it would give peace and quiet. He would be glad to see the word ("hereafter") in the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) stricken out, so that the bill would apply to every common school and public institution of learning or benevolence endowed by the United States now as well as hereafter.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would be glad to have the bill passed as suggested by the Senator, but he doubted the legality of the bill if amended as suggested. He gave notice that he would modify his amendment when in order, so as to make it acceptable to those desiring to open to all the institutions of learning.

Mr. ALCORN said he wanted the law passed so that the colored men could enter Dartmouth College, as well as the humble school-house at the foot of the hill.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report, which was ordered to be printed and lie on the table. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow morning. He also introduced a bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out, in the second section of the bill, the words "less than five hundred, nor," and "less than thirty days, nor," so it would read: "For every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year." Agreed to.

Mr. BOGY said he desired to discuss this subject without prejudice. He denied the power of Congress to pass the bill, and said it would be the inauguration of a system of legislation which would be ruinous to our republican institutions. There was no feeling of hatred existing between the white men of the South and the negro, but the Southern people opposed the idea of investing the negro with all rights, because they were not competent to discharge all the duties of citizens. If in time they should prove themselves equal to the task, all rights, civil and political, would be extended to them. They were willing that the negro should have all facilities for education, but were not willing to have him educated in the same school with their own children. The Northern people did not want mixed schools, and the negro was not admitted into any of the great colleges of that section. There were many bills on the calendar which the statesmen of fifteen or twenty years ago would not have dared to introduce. He would not speak of the motives of the Senators introducing them, but he thought many of them an illustration of the rapid tendency toward centralization exhibited in this body and in the nation. Such legislation would finally destroy the existence of the States, and soon the American Senate would be like the Roman Senate—omnipotent.

Mr. PEASE, of Mississippi, advocated the passage of the bill, and said he did not believe a single Southern State would abolish its school system should the bill become a law.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, said no benefit would be conferred upon any man by passing this bill; the black man now was entitled to all the rights of citizenship enjoyed by the white man; then why the necessity for this bill? He asked whence came the right to attend a theatre or to be accommodated at an inn? and argued that they were not rights of citizenship, as an alien could enjoy all these privileges the same as a citizen. The black man should not forever be kept in wardship this way. Let there be an incentive for him to achieve a position which would command the respect of every man for him. He would leave them an open way to success and bid them God speed to reach the topmost round and command respect. The whole purpose of this bill was to elevate a race by law. He thought it unwise in the black race to put their rights in the hands of a few men. The time was when slave-holding was popular, and in the change of affairs that time might come again, then those who were once slaveholders might deprive the black race of the privileges it now enjoys. He would much rather trust his rights to local self-government than to the Congress of the United States. The States are the pillars of the general Government, the dome which covers all. Let him beware who would strike down any of the pillars, and thus destroy the whole structure. The black man ought to see that it would be better for him to depend upon local self-government than to place all in the hands of a few men.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said the Senate had already been in session nine hours, and Senators were exhausted. He saw but three Senators on that side of the chamber occupied by the dominant party. They were in the cloak-room laughing, talking, or perhaps taking their repose. So far as he was concerned, he would say to them, sleep on. A day of judgment was coming when the American people would arise from the apathy now existing. It was embarrassing for him to discuss the question at this late hour; but, as a Senator, he had a right to be heard, and would insist that those in the cloak-room should not annoy him by their laughing. What right had Congress to enforce sociability and companionship among the races in the theatres and in the schools? Why was it that no provision was made for separate schools? It was because Congress desired to enforce that companionship, and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) was the only consistent Senator upon that side of the Chamber, although in his (Mr. Saulsbury's) opinion, the doctrines uttered by him did him no credit. The Senator from Massachusetts knew as well as every Senator upon this floor that the bill would only affect the poorer classes of the country. Not one of these Senators would send their children to mixed schools. This bill would not only destroy the common schools of the people, but would also injure the schools for colored people throughout the land. It did not stop with schools, but extended to the hospital and common almshouse everywhere, the great object being to enforce companionship and association. He was sorry to say that he believed this measure originated from hostility and animosity toward those people with whom the people of the North were lately at war, and from a desire to conciliate the colored voters.

The debate was continued till a late hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill allowing application for a patent to be made by Thomas and Wm. S. Winans for certain improvements in the construction of steam vessels.

Mr. SAYLER, of Indiana, a member of the committee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, which was then passed.

WAR CLAIM APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported "allowed" by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of March 3, 1871. He stated that the bill allowed over 1,000 different claims, aggregating $676,274. He moved to strike out of the bill the item of $45,161 to Wm. Bailey, of Rapides Parish, La., for cotton taken and destroyed. He argued that the proofs were against Bailey's loyalty, he having sold cotton to the Confederates in the early part of the war.

The vote was taken, and the House refused to strike out the item.

On motion of Mr. SENER, of Virginia, an item of $450 was inserted for the Trustees of the Manassas public school.

The bill was then passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House went into Committee on the Private Calendar, and the following were passed:

For the relief of Robert Sutherland, Alfred Fry, Isaac Risiden, Geo. A. Bacon, John C. Griffin, heirs of Mary B. Belfield, Michael Bannon, John Downey, Andrew Mason, of the L'Anse and Vieux Desert bands of Chippewa Indians; Wm. Walker, James A. McCullah, late Internal Revenue Collector of Missouri; B. W. Harris, late Internal Revenue Collector of Massachusetts; Timothy D. Croat, J. E. Ingalls, Postmaster at Denmark, Iowa; Wm. G. Green, De Witt C. Chipman, John L. J. Jones, of Montgomery Co., Md.; children of Baker White, John S. Williams of New-York, N. K. Deorphee of Massachusetts, Mary Athayor, Jonathan D. Hall, Francis Dodge, Benj. W. Reynolds of Wisconsin, and Rev. John R. Hamilton.

Granting pensions to Ira Foster, Cordelia Wilkins, John R. Bottgar, Fanny Newcomb, Jemima Maxwell, Letitia Carr, Jno. Heddinger, Samuel P. Kemp, Caroline Duncan, Margaret A. Chantry, Hugh P. Lyttle, Ira Doulhart, Jacob Grosch, Jacob Parrot, George H. Reynolds, George Pomeroy, to the widows and orphans, &c., of soldiers murdered by guerrillas at Centralia, Mo., in 1864, Sarah A. Timmons.

Directing an honorable discharge for Capt. Geo. A. Armes, late 10th U. S. Cavalry.

The total number of bills passed exclusive of the bill to pay Southern claims was forty-seven.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

WORK AT THE DRY DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

Business at the dry docks and ship-yards during the week just closed shows a slight increase in the general aggregate, with a fair prospect of considerable activity during the coming month. Below will be found a résumé of the week's work. The Sectional Dry Dock Company report the following vessels in dock for repairs: bark Dartmouth, 873 tons, (new,) mending leak; schooner P. H. Crowell, schooner Annie Whiting, bark Idaho, schooner E. R. Bennett, schooner Fred. Smith, bark Lespiot, brig Daisy Boynton.

Roosevelt & Griffiths, No. 257 South street, report work for the week as follows: Ship Corsica, 1,336 tons, completing repairs; bark Henry Flitner, completing repairs; bark Carrie E. Long, 548 tons, Spanish trade, miscellaneous repairs; bark H. D. Stover, 381 tons, Cuban trade, rebuilding; Union ferry-boat New-York, 600 tons, new timbers, new keelsons, floors, and extensive repairs; bark Idaho, 410 tons, West India trade, new masts, new topsides, general repairs; brig C. Jenkins, 403 tons, Spanish trade, calking and other repairs; steamer E. A. Woodward, calking; bark G. W. Rosevelt, 399 tons, West India trade, completed repairs; schooner Sunbeam, finishing.

The Balance Dry-dock Company have had on their docks the ship Suliote, stripped, calked, and coppered; ferry-boat Castleton, North Shore, Staten Island, patched metal; Union ferry-boat, New-York, general repairs.

Bucknam & Co., No. 245 South street, have been repairing the brig Morning Star, 446 tons, Mediterranean trade, new spars, new deck-work; brig Giles Loring, 404 tons, South American trade, new foremast, spars, and trestle-trees; bark La Plate, 384 tons, Mediterranean trade, calking outside and general repairs; brig B. Inginac, 299 tons, West India trade, new keelsons, new spars, and general repairs; schooner Express, 100 tons, Nassau fruit trade, new foremast; brig Daisy Boynton, 410 tons, West India trade, stripped, calked, and remetaled.

At the Screw Docks, Pier No. 39 East River, the following vessels have been under repair: Brig Euroclydon, 265 tons, South American trade, painted; propeller James M. Thompson, completed repairs, and left Thursday, the 21st; pilot-boat Edwin Driggs, painted bottom; bark Donald Ferguson, 583 tons, suit of coal tar; schooner Admiral, 180 tons, cleaned bottom; brig Victoria, (new,) 264 tons, West India trade, first suit of metal; schooner Annie Verdin, 468 tons, new shoe and cleaned bottom; propeller Acushnet, new shaft and wheel; propeller John Cooper, general repair.

C. and R. Poillon, No. 224 South street, report brig Eastern Star, 238 tons, Barbados trade, calking outside; brig Nellie, 193 tons, Santa Cruz trade, calking outside and refastening; ship Caravan, 1,450 tons, Liverpool trade, new rudder stock; ship Emerald Isle, 1,700 tons, Liverpool trade, new rudder stock; bark Ibis, 453 tons, Galveston, calking, &c.; brig Victoria, 264 tons, Barbados, first suit of metal; sloop Superior, damaged by collision with steamer State of New-York, new rail, stanchions, and rigging; bark Rebecca Caruna, 467 tons, Matanzas trade, new rudder stock and other repairs.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF MR. HENRY BERGH.

Intense excitement was created yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer court-room, where Recorder Hackett is holding the extra part of the General Sessions, by the fall of one of the massive branches of the chandelier suspended in the centre of the chamber. A number of jurors and lawyers were sitting immediately under the chandelier, but fortunately were not within range of the falling fragment. Mr. Henry Bergh had been sitting in the spot immediately under the treacherous branch a few minutes before the occurrence, but had fortunately changed his position. Mr. Bergh and the other gentlemen in the vicinity of the chandelier were considerably frightened, and thought their escape from serious consequences providential. The branch, which was a heavy piece of bronze, supporting three lights, fell, without the slightest warning, with a loud crash, and the excitement caused by the occurrence completely interrupted the business of the court. The defective chandelier was a portion of the work executed by Andy Garvey for the City.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

The usual Summer concerts by Dodworth's Band will commence to-day on the Mall, Central Park, at 4 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Introductory March, "Central Park." — H. B. Dodworth
2. Overture, "La Violetta" — Carafa
3. Waltz, "Wiener Blatt" — Strauss
4. Cavatina "Immenso Jeova" — Verdi

PART II.

5. March, "Packeltanz No. 3" — Meyerbeer
6. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling" — Haydn
7. Overture, "Ruler of the Spirits" — Weber
8. Grand March from "Aida" — Verdi

PART III.

9. Selections from "La Fille De Madame Angot." — Lecocq
10. Introduction March and Chorus, Act III., "Lohengrin" — Wagner
11. Mazurka, "La Belle de Borges" — Wallenstein
12. Galop, "Up and Off" — Faust

Finale, National Airs.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants twenty-three, amounting to $9,583 53; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants three, amounting to $20,375 81; total, warrants twenty-six, $29,959 34. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $18,233 25; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $5,846 65; collection of assessments and interest, $34,333 04; water rents, $4,974 55; market rents, (Bureau of City Revenue,) $65 75; fees and fines, District Courts, $45; licenses, Mayor's office, $497 75; total, $63,995 99.

IN THE COURTS.

THE BRINCKLEY DIVORCE CASE.

The Brinckley divorce case was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court. Augustus J. Burbank, who testified on Thursday that he had written the letter, in Prairie du Chien, for the plaintiff, to the Chief of Police in St. Paul, concerning the recovery of her diamonds, was recalled. He added to his previous testimony that, besides confiding to him, an entire stranger, the circumstances concerning the loss of her diamonds, the plaintiff had also told him that she had agreed to marry this Capt. Brotherson, of New-Bedford, and that she expected to meet him in Milwaukee, where he would hasten after his remittance of $25,000 reached St. Paul. In the cross examination Mr. Beach, counsel for the plaintiff, drew from the witness the fact that, though business of the greatest importance had called him home this week, compelling him, as he testified on Thursday, to take the next train for the West, after he had given his testimony on that day, yet he had been induced by Mr. Brinckley to remain over night, and give the additional testimony in the morning. For this he admitted that he had been paid $150.

Mr. George B. Ives, Mr. Iauch, and Mrs. Pauline Iauch gave testimony in corroboration of what had been stated previously in regard to the places where the plaintiff and defendant had lived in New-York between 1864 and 1869. While Mr. Iauch was giving his testimony there was a disturbance at the court-room door, caused by a person who was trying to enter without the doorkeeper's permission. All through the trial Judge Van Brunt has been very much annoyed by the overcrowding of the court room, and especially by the frequent opening and shutting of the door. He had given the door-keeper orders not to admit anybody after the beginning of the trial, except, of course, those having connection with the case and members of the Bar. At the knocking the door-keeper opened the door, and not recognizing the person who wished to enter, closed the door again. Then the knocking became furious, and the Judge ordered the applicant to be admitted and brought before him. On being arraigned, the Judge said: "I find you guilty of contempt of court and fine you $25, with the alternative of three days' imprisonment in the City Prison."

The witness then resumed his testimony, and the trial went on. Soon afterward Judge Van Brunt arose, and looking at a card which the gentleman had sent up to him, said, "The gentleman wishes to apologize for his rudeness, and the court will accept such an apology and remit the fine."

The gentleman then arose and, in a low tone, apologized for creating the disturbance and attempting to force his way into the court-room. Judge Van Brunt accepted his apology, remitted his fine, and hoped that he would never be guilty of such an ungentlemanly act again.

Mr. H. L. Brinckley, the defendant, was recalled and asked a few questions by Gen. Anthon, his counsel, in rebuttal and in explanation of some of his answers to Mr. Beach in his cross-examination.

Mr. R. C. Brinckley, the father of the defendant, was then sworn. He testified that he had settled in Memphis when it was but a village, and had grown up with it. He had first met the plaintiff in the Fall of 1864 at the Cortlandt Street Ferry. He was waiting for the train when she, with his son, entered the waiting-room together. His son stepped up to him and said, "Pa this is Lizzie."

They shook hands, and she said that "as he wouldn't call upon her she had come to him." She then asked the father why he objected to her living with Hugh.

He, the father, replied "that the reason why he objected to it was because it was immoral and a sin. He continued by saying that he didn't object particularly to her living with Hugh, but he thought that no woman ought to live with a man who was not her husband.

The plaintiff then said it was a common custom in New-York. The best people in the City, both married and single, kept mistresses. She explained the marital relation, continued the witness, and advocated the most advanced "free love" doctrines. She said that marriage was instituted only to enslave the woman, and, for her part, she would never live with any man any longer than she loved him, and would permit no man to chain her to himself by any legal or ceremonial contract.

Here another disturbance arose at the door, and the officer there seized a gentleman and, jerking him into the room, brought him before the Judge, who said, sternly, "What do you mean, Sir, by forcing your way into a court-room, like this, and creating a disturbance?"

"I am a member of this Bar," shouted the gentleman, "and I have a right to enter this room."

"You have no right to force your way into court when you are ordered to be kept out," said the Judge.

"I didn't force my way in," shouted the gentleman, "I was dragged in against my will."

"You kicked upon the door and tried to push it open when I told you that you couldn't come in," said the door-keeper.

"Your Honor," said the gentleman, "I won't be condemned without being heard. This officer speaks falsely. I didn't kick the door; I only rapped and wanted to come in, as I have a right to do as a member of this Bar."

"You have no right to come in here when I order you to be kept out," said the Judge. "Leave the room, Sir, or I'll fine you for contempt of court."

"Can I be heard upon that, Sir?" said the gentleman.

"No, Sir," said the Judge; "Leave the room, Sir, this instant."

After this interruption Mr. R. C. Brinckley went on with his testimony. He spoke of his attempts to separate the plaintiff and his son, and detailed the offers of settlement. He believed that it was only a matter of dollars and cents with the plaintiff, and that if he had offered her enough she would have accepted his proposition. He had not employed Mr. Phinney to make a settlement.

Several long depositions were read by Gen. Anthon, the defendant's counsel, which took up a great deal of time, but elicited nothing new or interesting.

John G. Phinney, of Memphis, deposed, and said he had been consulted as an attorney in relation to a settlement. Mr. Brinckley, the defendant, offered the plaintiff $200 a month at an annuity, but she wanted $300. Then it was agreed that the defendant's father should give the plaintiff $5,000 in greenbacks, which should be a final settlement in full of all demands. The plaintiff did not wish to accept this, and told Mr. Phinney that she believed that, according to the laws of New-York, she could establish and prove a claim of marriage with Mr. Brinckley, the defendant. She at length agreed to accept the $5,000, and go to Mr. Phinney's office and sign a paper, breaking off all connection between herself and the defendant. But she was afterward persuaded by the defendant himself not to accede to his father's proposal, but to continue to live with him.

Elias O. Bannon, proprietor of the Peabody Hotel, in Memphis, owned by Mr. R. C. Brinckley, testified that while he was clerk in the Louisville Hotel in 1867 and 1868, the plaintiff and defendant stopped at that hotel, but occupied separate rooms.

Elbert A. White, a physician, testified that he attended Mr. Brinckley, the defendant, at the St. James Hotel in New-York, in 1865. There the plaintiff told him that she had Mr. Brinckley (the defendant) in her power, that he was rich, and that she meant to have a share of his property.

Nathaniel S. Greene, of Memphis, Captain of the steam-boat Richmond, testified that Mr. Brinckley was in very delicate health when she, the plaintiff, married him, and that she believed that she had saved his life. After a great deal of interesting testimony the court adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, the protracted trial of Julius Sarner, hat manufacturer, of No. 68 Greene street, charged with perjury in an investigation before Fire Marshal Sheldon, was resumed. Charles F. Billings, a private detective, was examined by the defense for the purpose of showing that one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution had attempted to obtain money from the prisoner. A number of other witnesses also testified, and were subjected to a vigorous cross-examination by District Attorney Rollins. The case will not be concluded for several days yet.

In Part II., Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Phelps prosecuting, Thomas Moore pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... George H. Cooper, lightning-rod manufacturer, of No. 114 Bleecker street, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having received a watch knowing it to be stolen, and was sent to State Prison for four years.... John Cosgrove and Louis H. Robinson, longshoremen, were placed on trial, charged with stealing sixty-five bushels of wheat consigned to Hecker Brothers, from a canal-boat at Pier No. 44 North River. Cosgrove was convicted and sent to State Prison for four years; Robinson was acquitted.... Counsel for Thomas Carraher, proprietor of the saloon at No. 1 Chatham square, convicted of the larceny of $160 from a man named Stapleton, while the latter was in a state of intoxication in the saloon, moved for a new trial. Counsel produced affidavits showing that the prisoner, being in delirium tremens when tried, was unable to make a proper defense, and that the complainant admitted that his money had been taken by Carraher for safe keeping. District Attorney Phelps opposed the motion, and the Recorder reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT DECISIONS.

In the case of Alexander De Castro and others against Wm. R. Garrison and others, Judge Blatchford rendered his decision yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. He says: "All the demurrers in this case, for want of equity and want of parties, must be overruled, and the defendants must be ordered to answer the bill."

In the matter of the application of Nelson Chase for an injunction restraining George Washington Bowen from instituting new suits for the recovery of the estate of Mme. Jumel, and from the continuation of the appeal taken from the last trial, Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered his decision. He granted the injunction restraining the institution of new suits, but denied it in regard to the appeal which is now pending before the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

CONFERENCE OF BOARDS OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES—PAPERS BY MR. F. B. SANBORN—PAUPERISM IN THIS CITY.

The fourth day's session of the American Social Science Association was held yesterday. In the morning a joint conference of Boards of Health and Boards of Charities took place, Dr. Stephen Smith, President of the New-York Board of Health, in the chair. The condition of insane asylums was referred to, and a very general opinion prevailed that too much money has hitherto been expended in stone and brick, and too little for the comfort of the inmates. The registration of vital statistics was discussed, and a resolution passed recommending that the public registration of births, deaths, and marriages should be under the direction of the Boards of Health. In the afternoon, at the regular session of the society, various papers of interest were read. The first, a report by the General Secretary, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, on "The Work of Social Science," was an exhaustive document; and the second, "A Report on Pauperism in the City of New-York," from the Department of Social Economy, will be found both interesting and instructive. It was, in fact, the paper of the day, and Mr. Sanborn, the author, was highly complimented by the speakers who discussed the paper, and it was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution. Dr. E. M. Gallaudet read a paper giving a brief history of the Deaf Mute College at Washington, and Mr. Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit, submitted an exhaustive paper on "The Reformation of Prisoners." Below is a report of the proceedings.

CONFERENCES OF HEALTH AND CHARITY BOARDS.

A joint conference of the Boards of Health and Charities opened at 10 A. M., Dr. Stephen Smith, of the Health Department of New-York City, in the chair. Delegates were present from the State Boards of Charities of New-York, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin, and the Health Boards of Massachusetts and New-York City, and the State Charities Aid Association of New-York and Wisconsin. A paper was read by the Chairman, Dr. Smith, on "The Proper Duties of City Boards of Health," and by Dr. Elisha Harris on "Vital Registration." The discussions related to the paper of Dr. Smith; to the collection of statistics of pauperism, &c., upon some uniform plan; to the proper character of buildings for the care of the poor, the insane, &c.; to registration and vital statistics, and to the prevention of pauperism.

The committees appointed at the Wednesday morning conference made preliminary reports. Mr. Sanborn, for the Committee on Uniformity of Statistics and Better Co-operation between Boards of Charities, reported that it was desirable to have the statistics of pauperism, crime, insanity, and the other topics discussed in the board's reports, made as completely as possible upon a uniform plan, and include a general statement of all the facts for the whole State in which the report is published, and asked further time to prepare a form for use by the different boards. He also reported that a plan for better co-operation between boards could not be prepared without some correspondence with all the boards, and asked for further time, which was granted. He stated that a conference in the Spring of 1875, at Buffalo or Detroit, had been proposed, and would probably be called. Dr. Bishop, for the Committee on Public Buildings for the Poor, the Insane, &c., made a preliminary report, setting forth the present evils of extravagant architecture, and asking time for the preparation of a more complete report, which was voted. A resolution recommending the appointment of Boards of Health in all the States was offered and adopted, and it was voted that public registration of births, deaths and marriages should be under the direction of the Boards of Health.

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF HEALTH BOARDS.

By Dr. Stephen Smith.

The following is a synopsis of Dr. Stephen Smith's paper on the "Duties of Health Boards:"

A fundamental duty of administration is the organization of a complete registration of the vital statistics of the City. It is of such registration alone that it can lay the foundation of permanent sanitary work, and it is not sufficient that such registration should simply give the total number of marriages, births, and deaths annually, but should furnish all those collateral facts and evidences which are necessary to a thorough study of the intricate and obscure questions relating to the social and physical well-being of the people. All contagious may be warded off and restricted by the isolation of the sick. It is not too much to say that a small-pox, scarlatina, and other diseases may be tolerated or suppressed at will by such measures. Against small-pox, no intelligent physician doubts that any city may be absolutely protected. Measles and the other brood of demetrious affections are not less susceptible of control by isolation and disinfection. Endemic diseases are mainly due to imperfect scavenging and defective methods of dealing with cremental matters, both personal and domestic, such as the decomposing refuse of kitchens, overflowing cesspools and privy vaults, cellar damps, &c. To discover and cause the abatement of these gross nuisances against public health, as well as against public decency, is evidently the province of sanitary officers. Their duties should also embrace the proper regulation of trades causing sickness, to protect the health of operatives, and the dwellers in the neighborhood who are subjected to deleterious gases which create sickness or offensive odors which compel them to shut out from their houses the external air. In short, it is sufficient to summarize sanitary duties as follows: regulation of commerce and immigration that will prevent the admittance of exotic pestilences to the cities, either in the cargo or the passenger. Persons suffering from contagious diseases must be rigidly isolated, and trade and business causing special forms of disease among operatives or among the people must be placed under such regulation as will effectually remove all causes and sources of sickness. Health boards are required not only to study the bearing which all existing public works and all projected public improvements have upon the public health, but they must come down to the individual, and study the influences which affect his general health and tend to invalid him and shorten his life. These duties must be grouped as follows: First, drainage; second, food supply; third, water supply. Sanitary Board should, from its peculiar constitution, be the ablest and wisest authority in at least three departments—medical, legal, and mechanical engineering. Thus constituted, the community may safely commit to its care the varied duties and numerous threats which devolve upon the guardians of the public health. In its connection with all other Government departments it should always demand all such restrictions of their actions as it may judiciously deem detrimental to the health of the community. Steps are being taken in the right direction in the formation of model sanitary boards, and not only is State medicine beginning to be recognized as an essential feature of municipal government, but there is a healthful tendency toward the selection of the best qualified officers for sanitary administration.

VITAL REGISTRATION—PUBLIC USES OF VITAL STATISTICS.

By Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, New-York, read the following paper: As every science is based upon an accurate knowledge of facts to which it relates, so the completeness and practical usefulness of any science depend upon the breadth and thoroughness of the inquiries into the range, relations and significance of the individual facts. The science of life and health, the laws of population, and the social state of the people, the expectation or chance of lives, and the preventable causes that abridge the length of life as well as diminish bodily health and soundness, depend upon a variety of conditions which must be accurately examined and compared in order to apply them to practical ends. Mortality tables and birth records as given to us in early times fail to teach the truths which mankind most need to know concerning the causes that war against health prosperity in human lives. But in the progress of knowledge during the last fifty years the registration of vital statistics has come to signify something more important to the world than that each resident that came and departed in the ceaseless train of mortal life was "born on such day and died on such another." Vital registration and vital statistics comprise the "account current" of human lives, together with balance-sheets and all the records, correspondence, and returns of factors and the accounts of waste and repair, and of the assurance values of the living stock. Though the first elements of vital registration seem to be very simple and of ready arrangement for the book-keeping of a State in account with population, the chief fields of inquiry and practical information lie beyond the great records of the census of the people and public registers of the three great epochs of a lifetime—birth, marriage, and death. These first and essential records have become more and more complete and trustworthy as our civilization advances. They should be perfect—the fields of practical study and the sanitary and social duties that lie further on, and which most concern individuals and families, Legislatures and States. The various direct uses of the records, as registered in a Bureau of Vital Statistics, are obvious, for families and estates, as well as individuals, are continually appealing to these records in their defense and proof of their rights. There are, likewise, continual appeals to the total summaries of the registers to aid in the solution of various politico-social problems. But to the science of hygiene and the discovery of the conditions, removable causes, factors, and laws of epidemic and other diseases, and the disasters that imperil and waste human life, vital statistics contribute the highest influence and most practical results. The ablest and most carefully accurate teacher of sanitary science in our time—Prof. Farkes, of England—states: "The fact that in modern times the subject of hygiene generally, and State medicine in particular, has commenced to attract so much the public attention, is undoubtedly owing to the application of statistics to public health." The personal records and arithmetic of human life have pointed the way to sanitary investigation and reforms, and in return the methods, the accuracy, completeness, and analysis of vital statistics have been incited by these noble and life-saving uses of such statistics. These new uses of the recorded facts that make up what are termed vital statistics not only marked the new era in public hygiene, but the value and variety of the practical applications of the facts which are found necessary for the special uses desired by sanitary students when they would inquire into the causation and prevention of evils which war against life have led to most important improvements and greatly increased thoroughness in the statistical records themselves, so that the definite accuracy and completeness of our statistical registration to-day immensely surpass the records of years past.

The accuracy and completeness of the statement of facts, and the exercise of ceaseless patience in the accumulation and logical arrangement and study of them, will always determine the uses to which they should be applied. Vital statistics conspicuously require such patient and logical study. The foundations for complete and accurate analysis of the registered facts in this branch of knowledge require the following conditions, namely:

1. That the census of population be complete and accurate.
2. That the causes of death be correctly given.
3. That the personal record, social and industrial relations, and the local and domiciliary circumstances of every death, shall be methodically and very accurately stated.
4. That the current records of morality shall be subjected to continual study and such grouping and analysis as bring the comparable facts into a concrete statement.
5. That the registration of birth and marriage shall be as complete as the records of mortality, and that, as registration of individual records in this branch of vital registration, they should be perfect, in order that the full value and significance of all the records which are registered shall be insured to statistical and biological science, as well as to the persons represented in the registry.

The perfectness of individual records is the very first condition of utility of vital statistics. The negligence of the duty of accuracy and completeness in the certificates of birth, marriage, or death is inexcusable, and so is the neglect to return records of birth and marriage, under the plea that such statistics are valueless, except all births and marriages are registered. The fact is, that census and other registered statistics are never numerically complete. Even the statistics of armies and of revenues, which certainly ought to be absolutely complete, fall far short of numerical accuracy in some particulars. But the most accurate and practically important deductions from any statistics are made from the masses of records which have been proved to be accurate and comparable, while the floating margins of incomplete and questionable records are defined an used for whatever values they may possess. Let us consider some of these points for a moment.

THE CENSUS OF POPULATION.

No census is as complete and accurate as it is desirable it should be. But every successive enumeration of civilized people is becoming more and more accurate and complete. It is scarcely two hundred years ago that the best student of the laws of mortality in England said that until then "had been frightened by that misunderstood example of King David (in enumerating the people) from attempting any computation of the people of this populous place," (London.) At that period it was a common thing for the people of London, even in times of high mortality, to put the millions of city inhabitants when the actual number was not 600,000, and for two centuries the records of births and deaths showed the total yearly burials, and gave only about two-thirds as large a number for the total births. But as the city population continued to increase by its own rate as well as by immigration, there must have been error in the birth registration; and there was, for we find they counted only the baptisms and omitted the unchristened. This kind of error occurs in the writings upon some social statistics in our day, where only the returns given by physicians attending at births are quoted as the total statistics of births. Errors equally important may be found in the statistics of marriage. And in this branch of registration nothing short of a formal ante-nuptial record and official certification of such compliance with the forms of law will prevent the neglects and defects that occur in this branch of vital statistics. The social and legal interests which are concerned in this registry must also in this manner be made sure.

DEFECTIVE METHODS OF TAKING THE CENSUS.

Experience proves that trustworthy statistical elements and groups of results of enumeration cannot be obtained by the defective and roving methods which have prevailed in every census yet until recently, and which, in the United States, have until now defeated the best efforts of successive superintendents of the census. Whoever will read Gen. Walker's remarks upon the "Essential Vicissitudes of a Protracted Enumeration," (see pages 91 and 92, volume Population, Ninth Census,) will be prepared to join in purpose to secure the adoption of the true and rational method of taking the National and State census in all subsequent times.

With all its imperfections the census approximates to results that are needed in the study and uses of vital statistics, and like the total columns which we foot up in the records pertaining to birth, marriage, and death, we use all that we find accurately reported, and study that which is questionable and incomplete, making such use as we can of such reports.

SOCIAL RECORDS—BIRTH AND MARRIAGE REGISTRATION.

The fact being now ascertained that the life assurance values of individual lives and various important deductions that bear directly upon the expectation of life depend upon accurately registered records of the birth and social state of given populations, there is an obvious relation of these two branches of vital statistics to financial as well as social, moral, and personal interests. Yet the latter considerations are amply sufficient to demand the utmost faithfulness and completeness in these records. But when we consider that a correct and trustworthy life assurance table cannot be carried out or constructed without an accurately stated basis in the public registers of birth and death, the argument for providing by law for insuring the utmost completeness and accuracy of these records is strong enough.

RECORDS OF MORTALITY.

The personal and family record that identifies and describes the deceased individual is readily rendered quite complete. The forms prescribed in the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the City of New-York may be regarded as sufficiently complete and simple to answer all practical purposes of mortuary registration. The permanent uses of the registers of mortality do not require a record of all the information which, for certain purposes of local sanitary government, may need be called for at the time of the death and interment of the individual. Hence arises a necessity for obtaining such special information by methods which every Health Board or Register of Vital Statistics may demand and secure. The specifications desired concerning various diseases and questionable causes of death can best be obtained at the time of death. There are certain conditions and places of domicile and of occupation, and concerning complication and attendant causes of conditions concerned in a death, that should receive a record in the certified voucher sent to the Register, but which are merely for the information and uses of sanitary authorities. Such, for example, are the memoranda required in our New-York certificates of death, as regards the number of families in a house in which a death occurs, and such is the statement given in the same certificate in regard to the duration of the fatal disease and the relation of remoter and complicating causes.

Every Board of Health in cities and large towns, and the local Health Officer in every village and rural sanitary district, where there are such districts and officers, will, with great advantage, specify and obtain such kinds of information in connection with the ordinary certificates of death.

STATISTICS OF SICKNESS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

In every city, in most large villages, and any State or large district of country, the records of mortality would show, when properly registered, that there is a vast difference in the death rates of different localities, and still more, that the chief fact in the registered difference is simply that diseases which are known to be most preventible—mostly due to neglect of sanitary duties and precautions, especially to neglects of local and domestic hygienic measures—stand charged upon the death records as the causes of the excess in the death rate. In order to bring this kind of information to bear in full force, there is need of further records of prevailing diseases and of sickness rates in particular localities. These will, ere long, be found of invaluable importance, but they will neither be obtained nor become available except where there is an efficient sanitary service. The Health Department of the City of New-York has, since 1866, felt the want of such statistical and descriptive information, and must at last succeed in obtaining it. In such systematic inspection of tenement-dwellings, some useful information in this line has been acquired, and it has corroborated the indications of the records of mortality in the respective houses and localities.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the American Social Science Association, yesterday, was fairly attended. G. Bradford, of Boston, presided. The session was one of much interest, and the paper on "Pauperism in New-York" created considerable discussion. Mr. Sanborn, the General Secretary of the association, read the first paper as follows:

THE WORK OF SOCIAL SCIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Report by F. B. Sanborn, General Secretary of the Association.

Mr. Sanborn, the General Secretary, presented the following report: Among the adventures which Cervantes ascribes to his mimic hero, the Knight of La Mancha, is an encounter with several chevaliers of industry on their way to the galleys, one of whom turns out to be an author. "What is the title of your book?" said the knight to Gines de Passamonte, the autobiographer. "The Life of Gines de Passamonte," was the reply. "And is it finished," quoth Don Quixote. "How can it be finished?" answered he, "since my life is not yet finished." To report with any completeness on the work of social science in our country is more difficult than for a man to complete his own biography, since it is the life of the whole community which he is writing who undertakes to speak of social science; and before one event has been recorded a hundred others have taken place. But something may, perhaps, be said within the half hour allotted me to indicate some of the main features and later manifestations of American social science.

Do not expect me to define the phrase, however, even negatively, by stating what social science is not. I have never seen or heard of a person who could concisely define what it is we call social science, or state wherein it differs from other branches of human knowledge. It seems, indeed, to be neither a science nor an art, but a mingling of the two, or of fifty sciences and arts, which all find a place in it. Whatever concerns mankind in their social, rather than in their individual relations, belongs to this comprehensive abstraction, and social science shades off easily and imperceptibly into metaphysics on one side, philanthropy on another, political economy on a third, and around the whole circle of human inquiry. Some advises us "to grasp the eel of science by the tail." Now to deal with a science so fleeting, so fluctuating, and Protean as this, in a country like ours, where everything fluctuates and glides into every other thing, is to grasp the most elusive of eels by the most tantalizing of tails; it slips from our hold and defies all attempts to classify it.

And yet there is social science work to be done; so much of it that nobody can either do it all or see whether it gets done or not. It is multifarious and endless, like woman's work, of which the saying runs,

"Man's work lasts from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

Much of it is literally women's work, and is getting done by them more and more; but there is room enough for all sexes and ages in the field of social science. The harvest is plentiful, or will be, but the laborers are few, and we are seeking to engage more, both for seed-time and for harvest. It is one of our advantages in America that we can plant anew in virgin soil, and are free without effort from many of the weeds that choke the harvest in other countries. But this happy condition does not long continue, and there are already portions of the country where we have in abundance the evils of an old civilization, as well as the individual additions of our own. To avail ourselves of the experience of other countries, without imagining that it strictly applies to our own condition, is the first duty of an American student in social science.

In order to do this, of course we must know what our own condition is; and to those who have not had their attention drawn to the matter, it will be surprising to learn how little we know in America of the actual circumstances of the people. We make great parade, from time to time, of the census tables, the statistical reports from the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Agriculture, &c., and other professed exhibitions of our material condition; but it is only those who know least about the facts who are able to put much trust in these statistics. Even if we have all faith, and can assume them to be true at the time they are taken, the growth and change of the country is such that they are wholly inadequate and misleading a twelve-month afterward. Perhaps others have been more fortunate, but I have never yet seen a statement of the two millions of square miles of United States, cotton and breadstuffs, made six months after the harvest, that seemed to be within ten per cent. of reasonable certainty; and I strove in vain for a year or two to get an estimate worth retaining of another great staple, the stock and increase of horses and cattle. Perhaps you will refer me to the census tables; but then I should reply as Sir Robert Walpole did about history, "That I know to be false." The census is "a fable agreed upon," which, again, was Napoleon's definition of history, and one which he did his best to prove just. An American census, in its best estate, is a combination of guesses and mistakes elaborately computed and selected; and such it must remain until the law is so amended as to allow us to employ the means which experience has shown to be necessary in other countries, for the satisfaction of knowing, however, that each successive ten years gives us better guesses and more trustworthy computations, and in several particulars the national census is still our best authority.

This is especially true in regard to the statistics of birth and death, the collection of which is even yet strangely neglected by most of the State Governments, and carefully performed as yet by only five or six—namely, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and one or two of the Western States. Neither of the four greatest States—New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio—have as yet any useful system of registration. The great cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cincinnati all have such a system, and furnish us valuable facts; and the same is true of some of the other large cities in these four States and elsewhere, but among more than one population of half the United States no systematic effort is made to record and report the number of births, deaths, or marriages taking place in a year. Consequently, even the meagre, contradictory, and misleading vital statistics gathered once in ten years by the Census Bureau at Washington become of some value in the absence of others; and the same may be said of many other portions of the decennial reports. But it should be the first effort of all students of social science to make these reports annual, as they are in some European countries. And to promote such State the inquiries and statistical returns which alone can give a high value to the national censustaking and its published results. Every State should maintain a statistical bureau, and that of the nation should be permanent. Instead of coming in existence for a few years in a time once in a decade. One of the best statisticians in the country, and perhaps I may say in the world, Dr. Edwin M. Snow, of Rhode Island, in giving reasons, a few years ago, for the creation of a permanent Bureau of General Statistics, said very truly that

"The greatest defects in all our censuses have been owing to the want of knowledge and experience in those employed upon them. We are almost destitute of men in this country, except in three or four States, who are familiar with the principles and duties involved in taking a census. With a corps of clerks educated in the best methods of doing their duties, and with trained men to obtain the information, and by making use of local officers and other sources of information in different States, I am perfectly confident that a permanent Census Bureau could obtain all the information now obtained by a decennial census relating to population, and could obtain it every year, with no greater expense than is now required to obtain it once in ten years. When such bureaus become general in all the States, the National Government will be in a position to assistance, to obtain all the statistics now obtained by the national census, and much more; far more frequently, far more correctly, and with much less expense."

Such bureaus have been established under various names in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, and probably in other States. They have accomplished little as yet, but the near approach of the centennial birthday of the United States (on the 4th of July, 1876) is stimulating the States to make their statistics more complete and exact; and several of them will probably present during the year 1876 a fuller collection of facts of all kinds concerning their population, industries, and social statistics than has ever been seen in this country hitherto. The philosophic *Galignani's Messenger* it for his opinion that "whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to g ow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together." The same praise can be given in a smaller degree, perhaps, to the man who causes two facts to be known and put on record where but one was known before.

Next to the collection of facts comes the dissemination of principles and the practical application of them to the condition of things revealed by statistics. This is the more attractive work and the nobler; but it is less indispensable than the humbler task of the census-taker and the statistician. Either, perhaps, should be done by the same hand, if practicable, for ideas can no more be avoided than can the change of seasons. But an idea in the wrong place, a notion out of its latitude, a principle inapplicable to the case in hand—these are quite as likely to be misleading, even when helpful, as facts and dates never injured anybody undeservedly. Moreover, ideas may be crude and principles can be misunderstood or only half learned, and thence comes much of the mischief in the world; while statistics however tasteless, are not poisonous in themselves, it is only when misapplied by false principles or perverted reasoning that they seem to do harm. Hence, I place as first and most important the collection of facts; next in order comes the combination and application of them. And upon this second branch of social science work our association once received some most useful hints from a great man, now dead, the late Horace Greeley. At our Albany general meeting, in February, 1869, Mr. Greeley briefly addressed us in words that were then less regarded than they are to-day. "The most urgent public need of to-day," he said, "is the carnival preparation and cheap publication of a series of larger tracts, embodying all that is known beyond dispute in the domain of natural, intellectual, and moral science; to condense into comprehensive treatises on distinct topics of practical consequence." Among these topics, Mr. Greeley enumerated, by way of illustration, ventilation, food, health, habitations, &c., and he closed his short address with a statement embodying his definition of social science—perhaps as good as any we have heard. After urging that a society should he found or formed "to provide and diffuse such summaries for popular use of elementary, physical, and moral truth," he added that this "would surely be a signally Christian work—the diffusion of knowledge, virtue, and happiness—in other words, to the advancement of social science."

No one has yet undertaken precisely this work in America—akin to that which Lord Brougham, the father of the British Social Science Association, labored, along with Mrs. Somerville and others, to promote in Great Britain, forty or fifty years since, under the name of "diffusion of useful knowledge." Fonblanque and the wits of that time insisted, after some unlucky publications, that Lord Brougham's true mission was either the "confusion of useful knowledge" or the "diffusion of useless knowledge," thus pointing out two of the risks which such an undertaking must encounter. But whatever the risks are, it is one of the most needed functions of social science in America now to perform this work attempted by Brougham and recommended by Greeley. The newspaper can do much in this way, and actually does it, but under some limitations and with some perversions which it is possible to avoid. Probably no one agency in America ever did so much in this way, from 1841 to 1872, as Mr. Greeley's own newspaper; but that did not satisfy its founder, as we saw at Albany. To some extent before 1869, and in a greater degree since, work of this sort has been essayed by public Boards of Health, Charities, Education, and the like. The Massachusetts Board of Health, which made its first report in 1870, has devoted five annual volumes to enlightening the public on sanitary topics, and exists mainly for that purpose; the California, Minnesota, and Michigan Boards of Health, in a somewhat different manner, are doing the same thing; the recently-appointed Sanitary Commission of New-Jersey aims at something of the sort; while the new and vigorous American Public Health Association is engaged in combining the intelligence and activity of sanitarians in all parts of the country in the work of investigating and making public matters of special interest. The ten existing State Boards of Charities (not all called by that name) publish reports yearly or biennially upon their special topics, some of which—as in New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts—have a value beyond the State in which they are prepared. In summoning conferences of these official boards to be held in connection with our general meeting, the association hoped to bring together and unite more closely for research and practical administration, these organizations which exist for the same general purpose. This hope has been amply justified by the sessions of Wednesday and Thursday, which are to be followed hereafter by other conferences, and by unified action so far as that shall be found practicable. In the Wednesday's conference we had delegates or letters of co-operation from seven of the ten Boards of State Charities now existing, namely: from New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kansas, and but for the presence of some of these boards at the recent Prison Congress in St. Louis, we should doubtless have seen other States represented. The appointment of committees for future work, and the discussions concerning the insane, the laws of pauper settlement, and the prevention of pauperism, will indicate in part what was done at this conference.

The conference of Health Boards convened in this hall yesterday and to-day was inerted from similar motives, and has resulted in bringing these important bodies now rapidly increasing in number and efficiency, into better acquaintance with each other. Methods have been discussed, plans of organization and administration proposed, and the way opened for a more methodical and uniform system of sanitary supervision and vital registration to be introduced and maintained to the whole country. Gentlemen representing Boards of Health in New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, and Maryland have been present, and each State has contributed its share of information and suggestion. To-day these gentlemen, with the conference of the Boards of the State Boards of Charities, the duties of the two organizations often lying parallel, or even intermingling with each other. For example, the California Board of Health exercises a supervision over the State prisons and other public establishments of California to the extent, I believe, of a new one. Minnesota, and the same arrangement has been proposed, though not yet adopted, in Maryland.

There are other organizations, special or general in their character, with which our association is co-operating as practicable; and among these has already been named one of the most recent, the American Public Health Association, whose sessions in this City last Winter attracted so much notice, and drew out so many able papers and discussions on sanitary topics. An older body of medical men, working in a specialty, which, however, is of universal interest and concern, the American Association of Medical Superintendents of Insane Asylums, includes among its members several of our own number, two or three of whom have met with us here, and more would have done so but for the meeting of their annual conference at Nashville this week.

The National Prison Association, which may be regarded as an offshoot from our own, since it was founded by several of our active members, is engaged in another phase of social science work. It has collected information and promulgated principles, and by its proceedings at Cincinnati, Baltimore, and, last week, at St. Louis, it has exerted a considerable influence in favor of a reform of prison discipline and of criminal law. We had the pleasure yesterday of hearing its founder and secretary (Dr. Wines) to our sessions here. Periodical conventions like those held by the instructors of the blind, of deaf mutes, &c., are likewise laboring in the same general direction with ourselves, and of late with increased activity. It has been one of the cherished purposes of our own association to maintain relations of friendship and mutual assistance with all these special organizations, so far as they will permit us to do so.

It is the practical application of social science, however, which necessarily interests the largest number of our countrymen; and the examples of this are numberless. In every State, and in almost every town in the United States, social science work is done by philanthropic men and women, many of whom would be surprised or amused if you told them they were "promoting social science." Like the Frenchman who had been talking prose all his life without suspecting it, they have served the cause of social science while indulging the luxury or performing the thankless tasks of public benevolence. Perhaps the best example of this is one of the most recent—the formation of training schools for nurses in this City, in Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Haven, which has been the work of a few ladies in these cities during the year 1873. The enterprise, though difficulties have been encountered, and are not yet wholly overcome; but a beginning has been made, and now at least fifty women are training themselves by experience as nurses in great hospitals to carry on that profession skillfully after a time. Another work in which women have had a great share has been the improved instruction of deaf mutes by means of articulation, something almost unknown in America eight years ago, when our association first discussed it, while now there are three or four large schools teaching articulation, and more than 500 pupils are taught in the whole country who benefit by it. A kindred measure in aid of the blind is that for cheap and improved printing in the raised alphabet, which has been lately brought to the notice of our association by Mr. Stephen P. Ruggles, an inventor and practical printer, who offers to establish and maintain a printing-house for the blind at his own expense. A committee of the association, of which President Eliot, of Harvard University, is a member, is now considering the feasibility of putting the plan in operation at Boston. Other practical measures which might be mentioned, are the establishment of special prisons for women in Indiana and Massachusetts; co-operative building companies for enabling the poor to build and own their own homes, which our friend the Vice President, Mr. Bradford, of Boston, has shown to be easily done; establishments for the care of foundling and deserted infants; the prevention of pauperism by furnishing the poor with employment, &c. On some of these matters you have heard or will hear others speak. You will also have the pleasure of listening this afternoon to a gentleman, the worthy son of a most honored father, Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington, who has devoted himself for years to the higher instruction of deaf mutes, as his father, Dr. Gallaudet of Hartford, did, with never parallel, to their primary instruction. And in this connection permit me to say that one of the humbler and most neglected tasks of social science, the accurate enumeration of defective classes, like the deaf mutes, the insane, &c., has been carried through from time to time by some of our members. Dr. Jarvis, of Massachusetts; Mr. F. H. Wines, of Illinois, and others, have made a special enumeration of the insane in particular localities, and I have myself undertaken to do so in regard to the deaf mutes of Massachusetts. The United States census of 1870 gives the number of this class as only 1,538 in that State; but I hold in my hand a list giving the names, residences, and ages of more than 1,100, which has been verified by the Town Clerks and other well-informed persons in more than 200 cities and towns. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the actual number now reading in Massachusetts is at least 1,300. It is very desirable that special enumerations akin to these should be made in other States, and I believe it has been done, with a like result, in New-Jersey, and perhaps in Connecticut.

In other directions there is much to be done. In improving education, from the ragged-school and the half-time class to the most ambitious university course, and especially in providing for better education in art and in the handicrafts, a wide field is opened, and our association has begun to cultivate it. In the revision of laws and the more systematic study of jurisprudence, in the teaching of elementary principles of finance, in the establishment of an honest and intelligent civil service, both in the national and the State Governments; in the movement to give a full occupation to the various talents and capacities of women, in the invention and extension of life-saving and labor-saving machinery, and the application of science to our whole social condition, there is scope enough, not only for our members, counted by hundreds, but for the hundreds of thousands whom the Christian Association, in one hall we meet, rallies and trains in all parts of the country for its noble and beneficent tasks. In emulation of these young workers, who have put forth branches in all the States, our association has lately provided a plan by which its work can be localized, and at the same time centralized.

We already have branch associations in Philadelphia, New-Haven, Detroit, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and others are forming in Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, and other States. The Vice President of the Michigan Association, Judge Brown, of Detroit, will have something to say concerning this subject.

In this infinite variety of need and opportunity for research and for practical work, the special place of the American Social Science Association is that of uniting all and communicating with all who may be willing to do so. It does not assume to direct, scarcely to advise or recommend, but to bring those who are striving for the same end into friendly relations with each other, and to furnish a common centre from which influences may radiate, and in which union may be found. Our methods are simple—the holding of meetings like this, or of smaller department meetings, the publication of a journal, the distribution of our own publications and those of other organizations, and the maintenance of correspondence with all parts of the civilized world. Our conditions of membership are also simple—the payment of an annual fee of $5 being the pecuniary condition. It is our hope to enrol many new members among those who have attended our sessions, or read the admirable reports of them in the daily newspapers.

I notice that one of these journals speaks of a social science meeting like this as "a clumsy contrivance." So it is; but even a journalist may well remind himself that we live in a clumsy and imperfect world—we "have this treasure in earthen vessels." It has been asserted, on the best English authority, that "the times are out of joint;" there are spots on the sun, and old Alphonso of Castile declared that if he had been present at the Creation he could have given some useful hints to the Maker of the World. A Persian poet, who, if living in our day would have been an editor, went further and offered to "break up the tiresome roof of heaven into new forms." We are not so aspiring; we are a little old-fashioned, in fact. What has been good enough for the world in the last 3,000 years—this clumsy contrivance of public addresses and debates has hitherto been good enough for us. Like our forefathers, the early settlers of New-England, who resolved that "that law will govern our plantations by the law of God until we have time to frame a better for ourselves," we are likely for some years to go on as we have begun. But we are open to conviction, and welcome advice from all sources; partly because we are growing a good deal, and it is but fair play to take our own coin at our own counter.

But the subjects which interest us, members of the association, may well recall me to more serious thoughts. They relate to the highest concerns of mankind, or to those sufferings of humanity which appeal to our deepest compassion. The tragedy lately enacted along the banks of a quiet stream in my own State, we may see not only the all-dispensing hand of Heaven, whose decrees are unchangeable, but the penalty of human carelessness and incapacity visited, as the law of God determines, upon the innocent as well as the culpable. Out of their calamity the dwellers of the Mill River Valley mutely appeal to the students of social science for the prevention of such misfortunes to other communities. "May the gods forbid," said the poor man to the ancient King, "that your fortune should ever be such as to make your knowledge of these matters greater than mine." And it is for the service of men that science exists. The father of modern science, in a passage where the magnificence of his language confesses his noble birthright of the thought, has given utterance to this sentiment, and so a higher sentiment.

"For men have entered into a desire of learning and science," says Lord Bacon, "sometimes for ornament and reputation, and sometimes to enable them for victory of wit and contradiction, and most times for lucre and profession, as if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect; or a tower or stage for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a fort or commanding ground for strife and contention; or a shop for profit or sale, and not a rich store-house, for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate. But evermore it must be remembered that the least part of knowledge passed to man by this so large a charter from God must be subject to that use for which God hath granted it." Unless social science works in this humble and religious spirit, all its labors are vain.

REMARKS ON MR. SANBORN'S PAPERS.

Cephas Brainerd, of New-York, was first called on to discuss the papers, and said that he certainly found it somewhat difficult to comprehend and define social science, and that he had, therefore, paid close attention to the papers here presented. Its aim, however, was easily comprehended, as it was a movement to educate mankind in all that would conduce to the benefit of our race morally and physically. This very building was one of the fruits of social science, and but one of thirty-seven other similar edifices in this country. This question of general education was the most vital to society, for he looked upon the young as the governing power of this land, and thought it was to the interest of all classes to endeavor to perfect their culture in all that conduces to the happiness and the advancement of our race.

The Chairman, Mr. Samaliel Bradford, said that on Thursday evening he accepted an invitation to visit one of the fashionable clubs of this city, and that he had been deeply struck with the conviction that it was a great pity that so much money was expended in clubs for luxurious idleness, and so little for purposes of intellectual culture.

Judge Brown, of Detroit, said that he desired to call the attention of this association to the propriety, under a judicious plan, of forming and encouraging the formation of branch societies which should be related to the National Association. In his own State he was well aware that there was a large proportion of young men who were ready to organize such bodies, all of which would contribute to the strength and prosperity of this association, and to disseminate more widely its views and ideas. He thought, too, that it would perhaps be well to have the annual meetings of this National Association held in some of the smaller cities, as he observed that the attendance of the public appeared to be in the inverse ratio to the population. He meant no disparagement to New-York, (laughter,) but he cordially invited the association to meet next in Detroit, and see how Detroit would appreciate its sessions.

PAUPERISM IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—A REPORT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

The following report was next read by Dr. R. T. Davis, of the Department Committee: Pauperism is a matter which is daily becoming more important to our whole community. The effects of an irredeemable paper currency have been to stimulate speculation and to rob labor of its earnings. The laboring class, through the influence of this currency and the bitterness panics which it has occasioned, has become more and more dependent upon philanthropic men and women, many of whom would be surprised or amused if you told them they were "promoting social science." Like the Frenchman who had been talking prose all his life without suspecting it, they have served the cause of social science while indulging the luxury or performing the thankless tasks of public benevolence. Perhaps the best example of this is one of the most recent—the formation of training schools for nurses in this City, in Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Haven, which has been the work of a few ladies in these cities during the year 1873. The enterprise, though difficulties have been encountered, and are not yet wholly overcome; but a beginning has been made, and now at least fifty women are training themselves by experience as nurses in great hospitals, to carry on that profession skillfully after a time. Another work in which women have had a great share has been the improved instruction of deaf mutes by means of articulation, something almost unknown in America eight years ago, when our association first discussed it, while now there are three or four large schools teaching articulation, and more than 500 pupils are taught in the whole country who benefit by it. A kindred measure in aid of the blind is that for cheap and improved printing in the raised alphabet, which has been lately brought to the notice of our association by Mr. Stephen P. Ruggles, an inventor and practical printer, who offers to establish and maintain a printing-house for the blind at his own expense. A committee of the association, of which President Eliot, of Harvard University, is a member, is now considering the feasibility of putting the plan in operation at Boston. Other practical measures which might be mentioned, are the establishment of special prisons for women in Indiana and Massachusetts; co-operative building companies for enabling the poor to build and own their own homes, which our friend the Vice President, Mr. Bradford, of Boston, has shown to be easily done; establishments for the care of foundling and deserted infants; the prevention of pauperism by furnishing the poor with employment, &c. On some of these matters you have heard or will hear others speak. You will also have the pleasure of listening this afternoon to a gentleman, the worthy son of a most honored father, Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington, who has devoted himself for years to the higher instruction of deaf mutes, as his father, Dr. Gallaudet of Hartford, did, with never parallel, to their primary instruction. And in this connection permit me to say that one of the humbler and most neglected tasks of social science, the accurate enumeration of defective classes, like the deaf mutes, the insane, &c., has been carried through from time to time by some of our members. Dr. Jarvis, of Massachusetts; Mr. F. H. Wines, of Illinois, and others, have made a special enumeration of the insane in particular localities, and I have myself undertaken to do so in regard to the deaf mutes of Massachusetts. The United States census of 1870 gives the number of this class as only 1,538 in that State; but I hold in my hand a list giving the names

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OLIVER TWIST—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Bijou Heron, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JACK CADE—Mr. John McCullough. Matinée at 1:30—THE STRANGER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DER FERISCHUTZ—POCAHONTAS—IRISHMAN'S HOME.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN by Prof. Herrmann. Matinée at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—(French Drama)—Mlle. Beauregard.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Gilmore's Band.

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A NEW STORY.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we have entered into arrangements with Mr. BLACK, *author of the "Daughter of Heth," the "Strange Adventures of a Phæton," "A Princess of Thule," and other popular novels, for a new and original story, written expressly for the Sunday edition of* THE NEW-YORK TIMES. *We hope to publish the first chapter toward the end of next month. The story—the first ever written by Mr.* BLACK *for an American journal—will be entitled* "A FIGHT FOR A WIFE."

A French Ministry has been formed at last, and it has been constituted on the only possible basis for a tolerably stable Government—a coalition between the two Centres, *i. e.*, the moderate men of all parties. Gen. DE CISSEY, who, in addition to being Minister of War, is also Vice President of the Council, and, therefore, Premier of the Cabinet, was Minister of War under M. THIERS, and nominally held the same position for a few days in the Cabinet headed by the Duc DE BROGLIE. The reactionary tendencies of that combination deterred him, however, from fairly becoming a member of it. He is a moderately able and thoroughly honest representative of the Left Centre, having been no less outspoken than M. THIERS in his declarations that the definitive constitution of the Republic is the only possible solution of the political difficulties of France. The Duc DECAZES is an Orleanist of conciliatory views, and was supposed to disapprove of the repressive policy of his late associate the Duc DE BROGLIE. M. MAGNE also reappears in the position he held in the late Ministry, a fact which disposes of the nonsense talked about excluding Bonapartists from the new Cabinet. M. DE FOURTOU is not likely, as Minister of the Interior, to out-do the worst tactics of the Empire, as his predecessor did. The other members of the Cabinet are new men to public position, and seem to belong to the order of respectable mediocrity. On the whole, the Ministry is not a brilliant one, but will probably prove safe, and more heedful than its predecessor of the demands of the French people.

The Civil Rights bill gave rise last night to one of those prolonged and tedious discussions which seem inevitable as a session approaches its close. The debate yesterday certainly was not remarkable for originality or earnestness. By the Democrats the speeches were avowedly made with the intention of exhausting the endurance of their opponents. On the Republican side the arguments lacked the fervor which poor Mr. SUMNER would have thrown into them. Concerning the common education of the two races, there is little doubt that legislation will be had. The Senate and the committee of the House are agreed on that point; and it is by far the most important point in the bill. It remains to be seen whether the Democrats in the House this year can defeat a Civil Rights bill, as they did last year, by filibustering.

A new complication is threatened in Arkansas, where, according to our dispatches this morning, the Constitutional Convention recommended by BAXTER is expected to oust that gentleman finally from the Governor's chair, declaring it vacant. This is certainly a novel view of the function of a Constitutional Convention, which in other States is an instrument for establishing a system, and not a tool for making changes in the *personnel* of the Government. We cannot say that the Arkansas innovation promises to be an improvement. It looks like another attempt to wrest the forms of law to the accomplishment of individual or partisan ends, a practice which has long been the curse of the South.

The "report" of Mr. F. B. SANBORN, General Secretary of the Social Science Association, on the "Work of Social Science in the United States," is disappointing. It tells little that the association has done, and makes but few suggestions as to the future. The conferences of the Boards of Health, under the auspices of the association, seem to be the most useful step thus far taken, and similar conferences of the State Boards of Charities are likely to prove advantageous. But of these Mr. SANBORN gives a very incomplete notice.

President WHITE undoubtedly touched the weak point of the American university system in its neglect of the great principle of concentrating endowments. His paper, read at the Social Science Convention last night, shows the result of this defect in the 360 institutions called colleges and universities existing throughout the country, and very few of which are above the rank of mediocrity in their equipment. The remedy suggested to check the undue multiplication of institutions for higher instruction is that a few great colleges should be endowed by the people at large, acting through their Legislatures, and that these should be entirely free from sectarian control. President WHITE believes that public support and control would not check private endowments, while they would give a unity of tone and purpose to State universities which is manifestly wanting at present. We fear the President of Cornell makes too little allowance for the blighting effect of politics on the higher education which he proposes to introduce into the arena of partisan struggle.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

When Mr. HAVEMEYER'S term of office has expired it will be time enough to review the work which he has done for the City, and to consider once more the merits of the men whom he has introduced into public life. As for the effect upon the Mayor himself of any such review as this, it is not worth while to think of it for a moment. There is a lethargic kind of imbecility in the man, which renders him impervious to remonstrance or censure—a besotted idea that it is a clever thing to cheat his fellow-citizens, and to prove that it is possible for a man to bear a good reputation for many years, and yet to be at heart a thorough knave. Any man who would appoint such adventurers as MATSELL and DISBECKER, alias DISPECKER, to important public positions must have acquired that peculiar indifference to public opinion which is founded upon entire insensibility to honor or principle. But even a person of HAVEMEYER'S kind sometimes values his family name, and the Mayor will be likely to discover next November that his disgraceful exploits during the two previous years have not left him in quite so good a position as that which he occupied two years ago, when Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and the Committee of Seventy insisted on everybody supporting him, and declared that he was the only man in the City of New-York fit to be Mayor.

At this moment, the Board of Aldermen are calling the Mayor to account. They demand that this besotted old man shall take proper action in reference to the complaints made against the Police Commissioners, for their neglect in street-cleaning and other matters. The Mayor tells them, in effect, that he scarcely knew of any street-cleaning investigations; that the investigation was of no consequence; that it was all got up for "partisan purposes," &c., &c. To this the Aldermen make a long rejoinder, condemning the Mayor very strongly for refusing to interfere with the Police Commissioners, and making out, as everybody must admit, a sufficiently strong case against him. The effect of this remonstrance will be that Mayor HAVEMEYER will send for his crony MATSELL, and go off upon one of those expeditions which have given MATSELL so strong a hold upon him; and that the next time an office falls vacant within the gift of HAVEMEYER, he will appoint an adventurer of a lower type than DISBECKER, alias DISPECKER, to fill it, provided the slums of the City can furnish any such person.

There is no change for the better to be hoped for from any of this beautiful set. The Board of Aldermen might have kept out such an animal as DISBECKER, alias DISPECKER—fancy a man who has found it convenient to live under a false name being appointed a Police Commissioner of New-York!—by confirming the nomination of Ex-Judge HOWLAND, who, if he had accepted the office, would have done so at no small sacrifice to himself. But this the Aldermen refused to do until they had made their own bargains, and the result was that the Legislature was called upon to interfere. Then the Mayor thought it would be an exceedingly "smart" thing to withdraw the honest man and bring out his adventurer with an alias; and now the Aldermen mount the pulpit and preach in a moral strain to the Mayor. Meanwhile such advocates of TWEED & Co. as the *Herald*, are out of their wits with delight, and shout out, "We told you so. Now you see what has come of all your reform!" Well, the fact is that the City is not being robbed—at least unless Mr. GREEN resembles HAVEMEYER too closely—we are not in the hands of a set of thieves; and BARNARD, CARDOZO, and MCCUNN are not buying and selling justice on the bench. People who think that all this is nothing cannot properly remember the state of affairs which existed here during the Tammany rule. But we admit with sorrow that far less good has been accomplished than was easily possible; and for the discouragement which the great reform movement has received, there is no one so much to blame as Mr. HAVEMEYER, who for many years had lived a life of outward respectability, who was held in fair standing and consideration, and who seemed, at least, to be honest and straightforward, but who, as soon as he was elected to office, turned out to be a person without any sense or conscience left in him, the habitual associate of adventurers and rogues, whom he has foisted upon the public service to the great injury of the City and to his own imperishable disgrace.

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

One of the few things which Congress did with some degree of promptness, at the opening of the present session, was to abolish the "franking privilege." By this measure a pledge of the Republican Party was fulfilled, a strong public sentiment was satisfied, and a good many abuses were brought to an end. At the same time, the only existing means of distributing information from the national capital was abolished, and it became the duty of Congress to provide some other and better method. The public documents which, along with the Congressman's private correspondence and his political pamphlets, were formerly distributed under the Congressional "frank," were of very different degrees of value, but some of them were unquestionably useful to a certain number of those who received them. Apart from the information concerning the detailed operations of the Government, which is generally interesting, some of these documents furnished much special matter that was in no other way to be obtained. Of the latter class were the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, the census reports, the reports of the engineering operations and surveys by the War and Navy Departments, the medical reports of these two services, the agriculture and education reports, the documents furnished by the Smithsonian Institute, the report of the Commissioner of Mines, and, each year, a considerable number of publications on special subjects in the shape of committee reports authorized by Congress. A great deal of this matter was rubbish. A good deal that was not rubbish was badly mixed up with that which was. Much of that which was good was sent to those who could make no use of it, and most of those who could make use of this kind of information had great difficulty in getting it. The system of distribution was as bungling and bad as it well could be. Beautifully-printed volumes, embodying elaborate essays on the dikes of Holland were sent to obscure newspaper offices in the interior, where the sole knowledge of engineering related to the art of "making both ends meet." Exquisite treatises on the manufacture of cartridges adorned the "centre-tables" of rural homes, whose owners were skilled in no warfare but that of the convention and the caucus. Splendid editions of the "Medical History of the War" reached the junk shop by the way of country hotels, whose proprietors had rendered political services to some appreciative Congressman or Senator. To the Congressional mind the remedy for all these aggravated evils was to sweep the whole system of distribution out of existence, and with the evils went a great many benefits as well.

Meantime, the public printing had increased enormously. The "Message and accompanying documents" of President JEFFERSON cost, to print and bind, $520 75. The same class of documents has of late years averaged about $100,000, and this was but a small part of the printing done under the authority of Congress. So that not only has the distribution in the past been badly managed, but the amount and character of the printing have been to the last degree wasteful and extravagant.

Early in the session the Senate instructed its Committee on Printing to examine this whole subject, and to report some means by which the distribution of public documents could be accomplished. The report of the committee has been made through Mr. Senator ANTHONY. The bill by which it is accompanied is in the main a good measure. It enacts, in substance, that a certain number of all the regular reports, as well as of other documents authorized to be published by Congress, shall be printed for the use of the Government, and in the cost of this official edition shall be included the cost of composition. Beyond this official edition the bill requires the printing of enough copies of each document to furnish one to every one who may apply for it, and these applicants are required to pay for the documents only the actual cost of paper and presswork, and an amount sufficient to cover postage. This system is borrowed from Great Britain, which is the only country of considerable importance besides our own that undertakes to furnish to its citizens any report in detail of the operations of its Government, or any information collected by official agencies. The system of furnishing documents of public value to all applicants at cost price has been established in England nearly forty years. It was adopted after a very careful examination of the subject, and it is found to work admirably.

There is hope that it may be adopted in this country. It is perfectly in harmony with the theory of our Government. It furnishes information to those who really wish it without taxing for this purpose those who do not care for it. It shuts out anything like the stupid political favoritism that prevailed under the old system. It discourages extravagant and useless public printing. It relieves the Government of all expense except that necessary for official purposes. The freak of the House the other day in providing for the free distribution of the agricultural reports through the mails is certainly not a very favorable indication of what it is likely to do on this question. But the Senate will hardly tolerate so foolish a piece of hasty demagogism; and if it persists in sending to the House a well-matured scheme of its own, we have little doubt that the House will adopt it.

NEW-YORK PAUPERISM.

No paper read at the Social Science Convention is more deserving of careful attention than that submitted yesterday by the Secretary on the subject of pauperism in the City of New-York. Nothing more pernicious to the general welfare of society can well be imagined than the sentimental method of dealing with this question which has been so prevalent of late. Pauperism is simply a form of social disease, and requires to be treated according to skilled and uniform methods. Haphazard, impulsive ways of relieving it, not only tend to aggravate the disorder, but also to foster the spirit of pauperism, perhaps the most dangerous of evils which can affect any society. The paper in question passes under review the lavish charitable appliances employed in New-York during the past Winter, and shows their results to have been to a very large extent pernicious. From all parts of the country there floated into the City a crowd of beggars, vagrants, and paupers, reinforced by farm-laborers and skilled workmen. Laborers could not be had in the agricultural counties because New-York offered to all and sundry food and lodgings for nothing; able-bodied paupers in the City almshouses could not be induced to work on the island at good country wages, and idle men walking the streets demanded high rates of remuneration for doing the most trifling jobs. Mechanics would not abate one jot of the rates of wages for which many of them were on strike while in the receipt of public charity. The domestic labor of females remained as high as at any time since the war, though the free dormitories were crowded, and one case is cited of a laundry which had to be closed because those employed in it were tempted away by the inducements of gratuitous food and lodgings, and it was found impossible to engage others to supply their places.

It is very obvious that the perpetuation of a system having such results means simply the creation of a large and permanent pauper class among our population—a class whose treatment must ere long become here, as it has already done in England, one of the most vexatious of all the problems of politics or society. England and Wales have, in a population of 22,000,000, a permanent army of 1,000,000 persons, more or less dependent on public charity. That is, one person in every 22 is, to some extent, tainted with pauperism. We have not come to that pass yet, but we are advancing very rapidly toward it. The Social Science report puts down the average pauperism of this State at one per 100 of the population. New-York is, of course, greatly above this average, and during last Winter the ratio of its pauperism to its population was exceptionally high. It is probably within the mark to assume that from January to April there was an average of one person in every 50 in receipt of charitable relief in this City. Let the times be good or bad, a repetition of such methods as were employed last Winter may be depended on to produce similar results.

As a preventive measure against the propagation of pauperism by indiscriminate almsgiving, the paper before us recommends "that relief should, as much as possible, be connected with labor. Every almshouse should be a workhouse." The wisdom of such a remedy is generally admitted, but there are numerous practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out. These difficulties will certainly not be surmounted in this City till those intrusted with the administration of our Municipal charities are selected because of their fitness for the duty, and not on account of their political standing. The public can, however, aid in applying the remedy by supporting those private charities which apply the "labor test" in preference to those which neglect it. Careful and persistent house-to-house visitation is, undoubtedly, as the report suggests, one of the most indispensable means of separating those who need help from those who simply make charitable subsistence their season's business. To multiply the machinery of charity is rightly pointed out as being a certain means of fostering pauperism, since new laborers in the field are likely to be more easily imposed on than those who have gained some experience in it.

The report would have been more complete had it alluded to the excellent system of organization and supervision begun by the Bureau of Charities during the Winter. Its general statements, however, are equally sound and comprehensive, and coincide with the opinions repeatedly advanced in these columns, for which we received at the time a good deal of abuse. Now that the pauperizing effects of indiscriminate almsgiving have been only too clearly manifested, the public cannot do better than carefully remember the aphorism that "the first duty of a community like the American is not to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, but to prevent people from being hungry and naked. Educational and preventive charities are those which most truly and permanently benefit the country."

POWERS OF THE POLICE.

The case of TERESA SMALL having been concluded in the Supreme Court, it is proper to refer to the important public question which it involves. The facts in the case are few and simple. President GARDNER, accompanied by a Police Captain, at a late hour of the night went to a house which he believed to be of a disreputable character, and took from it the child TERESA SMALL. It was asserted that he broke open the door, but this was fully disproved by the evidence. President GARDNER, however, is careful to say that he would have done so had it not been unlocked. He was equally frank as to the motives which determined his conduct. He desired to rescue the child from a life of infamy, but his chief object was to obtain evidence through her which would enable him to break up a panel-house. The question presented is whether the objects he had in view justified his summary proceedings.

There will be no difference of opinion among respectable people on this point, considering it only in its moral aspects. The welfare of the community demands that the crime which Mr. GARDNER attacked with such vigor in this case shall be handled with the utmost rigor in all instances. It has long been a disgrace to this City that the gambler has openly carried on his nefarious trade, and that the species of robbery known as the "panel-game" has been so conducted that it has appeared to be under Police protection. The fact that a Police Commissioner has done anything to put a stop to the latter crime is encouraging, and the public will not be likely to criticise his manner of doing it. There are some, of course, who will claim that the house of the criminal, as well as that of the honest man, is his castle, and that the Police may not enter without the warrant of a Magistrate. This plea was advanced in the case of TERESA SMALL, and the action of Mr. GARDNER was declared to be in defiance of the laws of the land.

The practical application of this doctrine would lead to the overthrow of all law. If the policeman cannot enter a house where he has reason to believe a criminal is concealed, we may as well refrain from all efforts to repress the dangerous classes. The law in this matter was stated with great clearness by Judge BRADY in the Leahy case. In that affair the Police detectives were engaged in breaking open a door when the shot was fired which killed an innocent man. They were seeking a notorious outlaw, and it was declared they had the right to enter the house, even by force, after announcing their character and purpose. They were bound to use proper discretion in the exercise of their authority, but the right of entrance was distinctly declared. In this Small case we may assume that a forcible entrance was made, for Mr. GARDNER testified that he would have broken in the door, if it had been necessary, to effect an entrance. Under the rulings of Judge BRADY in the Leahy case, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that he would have been justified in a resort to that extreme measure.

The Police must have, in the interests of society, the right of access at all times and under all circumstances to well-known resorts of the criminal and disorderly classes. This is especially the case in reference to the houses which are classed upon the records as "disorderly." There can be no mistake about the character of these places. The Police are, or should be, fully informed as to those which are less obtrusive. There is hardly a night that the presence of a policeman is not necessary in some one of these houses to quell a disturbance and prevent murder. To say that an officer shall not enter until he is armed with the warrant of a Magistrate, is to hand these places over to the most unbridled license. They are already, owing to Police inefficiency, a disgrace and danger to the City. Under the doctrine advanced in the Small case, they would be even more offensive and corrupting than the *Herald* "personal" column. There is no danger that Judge BRADY will give legal sanction to a doctrine so perilous as this. The power of Police surveillance over "disorderly" houses needs to be strengthened, rather than weakened. The officials are, of course, responsible for any mistakes or abuses in the exercise of that power; but, judging from past experience, they are likely to err from lack, rather than excess, of zeal in the use of their authority in this direction.

WAGES IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

We have adverted to the comparative expenses of daily living for the mechanic and laborer in this country and in Europe, and we have shown, by a careful collation of prices, that many articles of prime necessity for the laboring man are as cheap here as in Europe. An interesting inquiry here arises—how far wages themselves, for laborers and mechanics, correspond in the United States and Europe. To answer this in a trustworthy way, we have some very careful statistics collected by the National Bureau of Statistics and by the Massachusetts Labor Bureau. We shall merely compare, however, the highest rate of wages paid in different countries for a given branch, without considering other grades of wages. The figures, it should be added, are for the year 1872, and are reduced to United States currency.

If we take an ordinary farm-laborer in Massachusetts, we find that his weekly wages are $6, with board—which is undoubtedly equivalent to $10. The highest wages in England, paid in Lincolnshire, are $8 17, without board; in Kent, $6 81; in Devonshire amd Cornwall, $4 08; in Ireland, $4 91, without board; in France, the highest weekly wages are $2 95, with board; in Prussia, $2 85; in Denmark, $1 43; in Italy, $3 89—all with board.

If we turn now to the trades, the difference is even more remarkable. We find that a blacksmith in Massachusetts receives $18 50 per week; in England, $7 90; in Scotland, $7 62; in Germany, $6 75; in Prussia, $7 29; in France, $6 01. In the book-binding business, the wages are equally remarkable in Massachusetts as compared with England. A first-class finisher gets $26 in Massachusetts, and $10 89 in England; a forwarder earns $18 here, against $9 60 in the old country; a female folder is paid $9 in Massachusetts, and $3 81 in England. Again, in the great trade of Massachusetts in boots and shoes, a first-class upper-cutter will earn $18, while the European is paid $7 08; the female machine-hand is paid $10, and $2 72 in Scotland; a mender of shoes earns $15 here, against $9 53 in England, $6 75 in Germany, $4 38 in Prussia, and $3 38 in Italy.

Our most expensive trades here are the building trades, and in them we see the enormous difference of wages between the two continents. A first-class molder of bricks earns $20 77, with board, in Massachusetts, and $5 94, without board, in England. A mason is worth $24 here, against $10 17 in England, $9 53 in Scotland, $4 50 in Prussia, and $3 21 in Italy. A brick-layer is paid $24 here, against $10 17 in England, and $5 94 in Germany. A plasterer commands $24 in America, while his wages in Europe vary from $6 08 in Italy to $17 01 in Prussia. A carpenter earns $17 in Massachusetts, while in England he would earn $10 17, in Scotland $7 62, in Germany $9 25, and in Switzerland $8 10. Plumbers earn the comparatively low wages in Massachusetts of $16; in England they are paid $9 79, in Germany $4 86. In the business of slating houses the wages here are $18, to about $8 in Europe. In painting they are $17, to about $10 in England, and about $12 in Germany.

If we come now to machine-work our wages do not show so great a superiority to English wages; a first-class boiler-man earning here $14 44, against $12 25 in England and $11 34 in Prussia. Machinists, iron-molders, pattern-makers, and the like, earn about double what they do in England and treble what they would in Germany or France. In Prussia, however, this class of work is better paid. In cabinet-making and upholstering American wages are about 50 per cent. higher than English or Prussian, and some three times what they are in Germany, France, and Switzerland. Again, in the manufacture of wagons and carriages and in all kinds of wheelwright business, our wages are fully double the English and treble those on the Continent.

The same proportion seems to hold good of most kinds of cotton and woolen manufacture. In the iron manufacture, in which the English have shown such great skill and success, this same proportion is found, namely, that the American wages are generally double the English and nearly treble those of the Continent.

We have not space to follow further these interesting figures, but they show, along with many other tables collected by these bureaus, that American labor holds its old position of advantage in this country. They prove that the American mechanic and artisan receives from double to quadruple the money-return earned by his fellow-laborer in Europe. While the figures which we have previously quoted show that the purchasable power of this money is as great as regards articles of prime necessity as in Europe, these figures demonstrate, what has long been claimed for the United States, that she offers to the foreign laborer and mechanic an exceptional position, such as is nowhere else offered in the world. Whatever losses the laboring classes have met with during the last year in this country have arisen from temporary causes, and their condition in the future will in all probability be as prosperous and comfortable as it has been in the past. These figures will also explain to our readers the immense expense of many branches of daily housekeeping in this country for the middle classes as compared with similar ones in Europe. We all pay toward the prosperity of the laboring class, and undoubtedly now it is the middle and salaried class in the United States who have the most difficulty in "making both ends meet."

THE POOR STAGE-DRIVER.

An accumulation of miseries seems to have finally driven the overworked, badly-paid, and very much misunderstood stage-driver to the brink of despair. For many years he has been endeavoring with all his might to enliven the monotony of Broadway and other of our chief thoroughfares. The sweetness of his voice has soothed the nervous traveler in his bed at the hotel. The dash and gracefulness of his motions in handling the "ribbons" have been a continual cause of admiration to young ladies from the country. His "whipping-up" feats at crowded street-crossings have elicited the most flattering compliments. His skill in running the gauntlet through double lines of hacks and private carriages has been observed with rapture by pedestrians, while his masterly genius in interposing his vehicle as a barrier for the protection of old people crossing the streets has given him the right to rank among the most sincere lovers of humanity. To his long list of talents and virtues might be added his fondness for policemen, his untiring attention to his horses, lest by any chance they should become lamed by bad shoeing, or injured by overwork; and last, but not least, his unparalleled honesty and devotion to the interests of those for whom he labors.

And now, after all he has done for the benefit of the public and the stage companies, he suddenly finds himself an object of fear to the former and of suspicion to the latter. His tuneful voice grates on the ears of the nervous traveler, indirectly sets the hotel-bells ringing, and runs the hall-boys off their feet. His handling of the "ribbons" is considered clumsy and awkward. His "whipping-up" feats elicit compliments the reverse of flattering. His untiring attention to his horses is understood to mean his untiring cruelty to them, and his unparalleled honesty and devotion to his employers are interpreted to mean his unparalleled dishonesty and liberal appropriation of his employers' moneys to his own immediate use.

If this startling change in public sentiment toward the poor stage-driver were to be manifested in newspaper articles or in any other equally inoffensive manner, he would have strength of mind and self-esteem enough to enable him to put up with it; but the trouble is that his persecution has become systematic. The stage companies, as if to keep his hands from picking and stealing, have gone to the expense of fitting his vehicle with a glass box, into which the passengers are required to deposit their fares. For a time he was enabled to "get square" with the companies, through a disposition on the part of passengers to forget the box and hand up their fares in the old way. But as this disposition became less and less frequent, he resorted to the still bolder plan of deducting fares when asked for change. Even this resource ultimately failed him, and, in the fullness of his misery, he found himself driven to demand an increase of wages. He had been accustomed to receive only $2 50 per day, and he threatened to strike unless the amount was made $3. From the success of workmen in other branches of labor, one might suppose that in this final chance for existence he would be successful; yet he is not. The companies, anticipating such a contingency, prepared to fill his place in case he should carry out his threat, so that he has at present only one alternative. He must either seek other employment or continue to navigate the streets, of which he was once the pride and glory, an object of derision to the small boy. Verily, the way of the poor stage-driver is hard.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—THREE MILLIONS STILL UNPROVIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 22.—At a meeting of the Centennial Commission to-day, the Chairman of the Finance Committee reported that contracts for the art gallery and museum will soon be given out. This will cost $1,500,000, provided for by appropriations of this city and the State. The conservatory is to cost $200,000, provided for by the city appropriation, and the machinery hall will cost $800,000, also provided for. The main exhibition building will cost $2,000,000, and agricultural hall $250,000, the two latter being only partially provided for, which, with grading and contingencies, make the total amount unprovided nearly $3,000,000. A resolution was presented by the committee authorizing the abandonment of the plans for the main building, and the adoption of a modification. After some discussion the whole report was recommitted.

At the afternoon session of the Centennial Commission, the President announced the standing committees for the ensuing year. Very few changes have been made in the committees. An effort was made to abolish the office of Director General, but it failed. The subject of the State Board was referred to the Executive Committee. A resolution was passed directing the Superintendent of the Centennial Grounds to reserve proper localities for monumental memorials to be erected in honor of the event by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, the Italian Society, and the Order of B'nai B'rith. The Commission, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A change of programme at this house last evening brought before a large audience Colman and Garrick's five-act comedy, "The Clandestine Marriage." No admirer of the old répertoire which has been so successfully drawn upon at Wallack's for many years should fail to see this amusing piece. We think it addresses itself particularly to that large portion of the public whose patronage can be depended upon whenever plays of the past are produced, for "The Clandestine Marriage" is by no means new in form or remarkable in construction; but we can commend it, in spite of the slightness of its plot and the careless development which allows each act to terminate in a wonderfully ineffective manner, to everybody who enjoys clear and entertaining characterization, and excellent dialogue. Quite certain it is, however, that at no other house than Wallack's could "The Clandestine Marriage," the performance of which, yesterday, elicited hearty merriment, prove impressive. The fourth and fifth acts of the comedy, in which Mr. John Gilbert, as *Lord Ogleby*, presents a most laughable picture of senile conceit, were extremely telling, where a recital devoid of Mr. Gilbert's work, and of the completeness of the general rendering, would have fallen flat. Mr. Gilbert, whose personation of *Lord Ogleby* is prominent on account not only of its artistic worth, but also because of the evident relish with which the gentleman assumes parts of this kind, has assistance, and of no insignificant order, from the whole regular company of the theatre. Mr. Brougham contributes a decidedly comical sketch of the Franco-Switzer *Canton*, and, in the brief scene in the last act, Mr. Beckett, as *Brush*, excites uproarious hilarity. Of greater importance are the female characters, and each of these is exceedingly well portrayed. Mme. Ponisi, as *Mrs. Heidelberg*—a variation upon *Mrs. Malaprop*—is at her best, and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, as *Miss Sterling*, represents with unflagging vivacity and acidity that disagreeable young personage. Miss Dora Goldthwaite endows *Fanny Sterling* with all the prettiness, and with all the sweetness of behavior the authors could have wished for their heroine. The remaining, and rather thankless characters, are taken respectively by Messrs. Arnott, Carroll, and Ferguson. This afternoon and evening, and Monday "The Clandestine Marriage" will be acted again. Tuesday Mr. Wallack is to reappear

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

There is no perceptible falling off from the immense audiences at the Hippodrome, the assemblage of last evening being fully up to the average. All the varied acts of the extensive programme were greeted with the usual applause, the steeple-chases and chariot-racing seeming to bear off the palm for excitement. In the race styled "International," between English and American jockeys, the enthusiasm reached its height, and found expression in a rolling volley of applause which followed the riders in their progress round the course. When crossing the score, the representative of England was quite half a neck ahead. Notwithstanding this fact the umpire awarded the victor's colors to the American. This decision, to the credit of the audience, was received with a storm of hisses. Perhaps, however, it was only a pleasant ruse on the part of the management to keep up an interest in the racing. If so, it certainly succeeded. Toward the close of the entertainment, the new feature of the week, the Lancashire Races, introducing a Lancashire fair, with all its amusing accompaniments of booths, shows, greased poles, sack races, donkey races, wheelbarrow races, and steeple-chases, was displayed, and received with decided approbation. Another addition to the bill is promised for to-night in the performance of a Mr. Orange H. Stevens, an attaché of the Erie Railway, who is said to resemble the great Napoleon in a remarkable degree. Among the visitors Thursday evening were the members of the Indiana Editorial Excursion, now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; they spoke in the highest terms of the sights of the Hippodrome.

PROF. HERRMANN'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

Prof. Herrmann's final performances take place this afternoon and evening. A pleasant incident of last night's representation was the gift to the wizard of a handsome watch and chain, with a letter from the donors, who were friends of Prof. Herrmann's brother, and now desire to express as lively an appreciation of the younger *prestidigitateur's* talent as they entertained, some years ago, of his senior's.

ARKANSAS.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ON THE GOVERNORSHIP—THANKS TO PRESIDENT GRANT VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 22.—It is now definitely stated here that it is very probable that the Constitutional Convention will declare the office of Governor vacant, and that should Baxter or Brooks be candidates for re-election, neither of them would be successful.

The Legislature to-day passed a resolution thanking President Grant for his action in relation to the recent trouble.

RAIDS ON THE TEXAN BORDER.

WHOLESALE RCBBERIES AND MURDERS BY THE MEXICANS—THE SETTLERS FIRED ON.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 22.—A *News* special from Brownsville says that a terrible state of affairs exists in that section. Judge Doherty reports that there is less security for person or property between the Nueces and the Rio Grande than heretofore. In Nueces and Live Oak Counties the ranches have been deserted by old frontiersmen. They will send affidavits to Gen. Steele substantiating the account of murders and robberies, and ask for authority to organize and protect themselves. The number of raiders is greater than previously, and if they steal fewer cattle than before it is because there are fewer left to steal. The Mexicans have been crossing over cattle at Los Conchos for the past three days. Twenty-four miles above they have fired on citizens from the Mexican side of the river. Judge Doherty left for Nueces this evening for the purpose of procuring evidence to justify military action. The raiders have crossed over 800 head of cattle. The commander at Matamoras has been asked to send a force to capture them. The *News* adds: "We shall be forced to fight them in self-defense, as there is no safety for an American outside of a town. They are determined to drive us out of the country. Such is the opinion of our clearest-headed men."

A COMMITTEE OF SAFETY APPOINTED—THREATS TO BURN AND PILLAGE A CITY.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, May 22.—The condition of things is getting worse. At a meeting of citizens held last night a Committee of Safety was appointed with full power to act throughout the county. The committee consists of Messrs. Doddridge, Plati, Murphy, Donning, and Gussett. About 130 signatures were obtained of men pledging themselves to maintain order. A telegram was received from Gen. Augur stating that a company of cavalry would be sent here immediately. An attack was threatened on the jail on Tuesday by fifteen men from Meansville, but it was frustrated by Sheriff McLane. Last night a detail of twenty-five men was patrolling the city in anticipation of an attempt to release the murderers in jail. Threats are made freely by Mexicans to burn and rob the city. About $700 were subscribed last night for the capture of the other murderers, and a petition will be presented to Gov. Coke to offer a reward upon the part of the State.

A SETTLER ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 22.—On the 9th inst. Mr. Smith, who lives about twelve miles from Fort Davis on a ranch, was attacked by four Indians, the latter on foot, near his house, and was slightly wounded. They stole about ten head of cattle, which were afterward found killed a few miles from the ranch.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HOUSE DEBATE.

EFFORTS TO DEFEAT THE RESOLUTION OF CENSURE—DISCHARGE OF PRESCOTT THE LAWYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Sanborn debate was postponed in the House until to-morrow. It is possible that Gen. Butler may be present during the discussion to-morrow, as he was somewhat better to-day. The Committee on Ways and Means decided to discharge the witness F. A. Prescott from further attendance, and to excuse him from answering the questions which he had declined to answer on the ground of his confidential relations as an attorney. The committee further gave Prescott permission to file and have go upon the record a counter statement relative to the testimony of Dickinson, which was purely of a personal nature, and had reference to matters entirely disconnected with the Sanborn contracts.

There will be considerable opposition to the adoption of the resolution of censure. A few of the leading Republicans to-day declared that they considered the resolutions too severe, and that, moreover, the committee was given no jurisdiction of that subject. There can be no doubt, however, that the report of the committee, which is of itself equivalent to a censure, will be adopted, and the law repealed by an almost unanimous vote. The greatest exertions are making in the House on behalf of the department to prevent the passage of the resolution of censure. One of the witnesses in the district investigation some time since testified that a certain attorney of the board lived at the Legislature, and the same expression might very aptly describe the constant attendance at the House of Assistant Secretary Sawyer. Friends of Mr. Richardson are also busy there, endeavoring to mitigate the sentence. Some impression has in this way, of course, been made. If the resolution had been presented to the House two days ago, it must have passed, but now many votes it is believed have been secured against it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The subcommittee, Messrs. Niblack, Kasson, and Dawes, to whom was referred the subject of the refusal of Prescott, Sanborn's lawyer, to tell what he did with large sums of money intrusted to him by Sanborn, to-day reported to the Ways and Means Committee that they deem it unnecessary to pursue the investigation further, especially since Prescott testifies that he gave no portion of the money referred to to any officer of the Government. The full committee informally agreed to this report, and Prescott was discharged this afternoon, with permission to reply in writing to the testimony of Dickinson affecting his personal character, which reply will be incorporated in the official evidence in the Sanborn case.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

DIMINISHED EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement: Exports of the following articles for the four months ended 30th April, 1874, compared with the corresponding period of 1873:

Principal articles.	Four months ended April 30, 1873.	1874.
Beer and ale, value	£87,683	£817
Copper, ingots, cwt	42,305	223
Cotton, piece goods, yards	67,440,139	64,993,650
Earthern and china ware, value	£258,083	£192,838
Iron, pig, tons	41,034	19,605
Haberdashery and millinery, value	£764,334	£649,791
Hardware and cutlery, value	£307,441	£229,421
Iron, bar, tons	16,601	1,523
Iron, railroad, tons	81,595	42,348
Iron, hoops, sheets, &c., tons	9,681	1,576
Old, for remanufacture, tons	20,650	1,829
Steel, unwrought, tons	7,300	4,414
Lead, pig, rolled and sheet, tons	1,647	830
Linen, piece goods, yards	47,319,127	44,663,460
Machinery, value	£231,042	£77,492
Paper, writing and printing, value	£43,957	£15,708
Salt, rock and white, tons	78,725	58,687
Silk, ribbons, value	£41,057	£18,518
Silk, articles of, with other materials, value	£44,049	£27,228
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	24,494	19,100
Wool, pounds	277,215	25,510
Woolen cloths, yards	3,059,032	2,432,740
Worsted stuffs, yards	44,955,368	31,342,930
Carpets, yards	2,472,667	1,926,040

BOUND TO BE MARRIED.

A correspondent gives the Newton (N. H.) *Register* an account of a recent wedding ceremony in Walpack township, near Flatbrookville, that State, which was somewhat in this way: A young woman of that vicinity had become enamored with a young man of Pennsylvania birth, who has been living in Stillwater township for some time. Desiring to get "spliced," they offered a certain local preacher, living near by, $5 to do the job. He informed them, with many regrets, that he was unauthorized to perform the ceremony. They then dispatched a messenger to a corpulent 'Squire, residing in the Flatbrook valley, who agreed to come and marry them. Shortly after he arrived, the mother of the would-be bride, who had been absent from home, returned and discovered the situation. Seizing a piece of board three or four feet long and six inches wide, she proceeded to belabor all parties concerned. She drove her daughter to the garret, and her would-be son-in-law out of doors. The 'Squire began to expostulate with the excited woman, when she sprang toward him, and told him to leave. He obeyed the command, but when he reached the middle of the road, he told the sorrowing parties to come to him and he would make them one. This still further enraged the mother, and she charged upon the 'Squire and forced him to flee homeward. Later in the day the disappointed bride and groom were seen together weeping and bewailing the state of affairs. The result of this conference was that early the next morning they presented themselves before the 'Squire in his barnyard. He asked them to go to the house, but having learned wisdom from experience, they declined, stating that they desired to be married on the spot, before the bride's mother should be out on the war-path. Without further delay the twain were made one, the only living witnesses being the cattle which surrounded them, and who stood by chewing their cuds.

WORCESTER'S ECCENTRIC CLERGYMAN.

Rev. Mr. Parry, of Worcester, has written a letter taking exceptions to some recent allusion to his method of Drawing audiences. The topics advertised, he says, are not the subjects of the sermons, but the titles of the texts. The advertisements and the texts tally, and as the topic only is advertised, many persons are thus led from a natural curiosity to "search the Scriptures" for the text. For example:

Topic—"Up a Tree."
Text—"Come Down, Zaccheus."
Topic—"Deformed Feet."
Text—"Mephibosheth was Lame Upon Both His Feet."
Topic—"An Apostle's Lost Baggage."
Text—"The Cloak that I Left at Troas with Carpus."
Topic—"The Strange Contents of a Lost Trunk."
Text—"The Golden Pot that held Manna, and Aaron's Rod that Budded, and the Tables of the Covenant."

The publication of these subjects, says Mr. Parry, has been the occasion of much Bible reading in Worcester, for there are hundreds who regularly search their before-time and dust-covered Bibles to find out the corresponding text of the next Sunday's sermon. "My plan," he continues, "is very simple; first, I find my text; then I advertise the title of the text; next I make my sermon, then I preach, and lastly I forget it, and leave it to the Lord."

BEARS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

The black bears in Sullivan County are reported to be getting extremely familiar. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that a few days ago one made his appearance on a farm two miles from Wurtsboro. He didn't appear to be all ugly; on the contrary, was disposed to cultivate friendly relations. Several persons gathered near enough to see, and a mutual admiration was indulged in. After a while a man put in an appearance with a gun, and wanted to get too close, when Bruin took the hint and rambled off.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PORTRAITS.

Original medallion portraits of George Washington and his wife Martha, painted from life on ivory, and surrounded with hair of the originals, the property of John Patterson, great-great-grandson of Washington's sister, Mrs. Lewis, have been sent to Boston for sale, the owner being in greatly reduced circumstances owing to the destruction of his home at the South. The portraits are well authenticated, that of Washington having been painted while he was encamped near Boston, when he assumed command of the army, and they were carried by him for ten years, after which they were given to his sister. Entertainments are soon to be given to secure money for the purchase of these portraits for the Boston Art Museum, and a public announcement of the enterprise, together with a call for contributions to the proposed fund, has been signed by Henry W. Longfellow, Dr. Holmes, Mayor Cobb, Josiah P. Quincy, Congressman Pierce, Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, and others.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION — EVIDENCE RELATIVE TO THE TENACITY OF THE CLOTH SUPPLIED—THE MAYOR TAKES TIME TO CONSIDER THE EVIDENCE.

The investigation by Mayor Havemeyer into the charges preferred by the Grand Jury against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, in the matter of purchasing goods for the department, was resumed yesterday afternoon. At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Stern remarked that by the evidence which would be given by the witnesses to be examined he would entirely disprove the allegations in the charges preferred. The first witness called was Mr. Thomas K. Fletcher. He has been a dry-goods merchant. He testified that in September last the Commissioners asked his opinion of some cloth which its agent had purchased at forty-five cents per yard. He examined the material, and came to the conclusion that it was worth forty-two cents per yard. Mr. E. Flagler, store-keeper of the department, whose business is to receive and distribute all stores purchased except drugs and medicines, was next examined, by Mr. Stern, to show that from May 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873, the purchase of dry-goods amounted to $60,830 85, and that a recapitulation of the same purchase from May 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874, was $48,456 36; that the whole number of garments made from 1872 to 1873 was 6,272, while the number manufactured from 1873 to 1874 was 8,272. Mr. Flagler remembered having seen purchases of thread from L. Sternbach direct at $1 per pound, less two per cent., that compared exactly in quality with thread purchased by Mr. Lampson, the late Purchasing Agent of the Department from Tefft, Griswold & Co., at $1 85 per pound; and that flannel purchased from Mr. Sternback for eighty-five cents was formerly bought by Lampson for $1. Mr. Stern produced samples of straw hats purchased by Mr. Lampson at the rate of $1 87½ per dozen, and also some, not of inferior quality, purchased by himself for fifty cents per dozen, less 5 per cent. The difference between these exhibits, he thought clearly established the fact of either gross neglect of duty or self interest on the part of Mr. Lampson.

Joseph Keene, the Warden of the Workhouse, testified that the inmates were kept well and comfortably clothed during the past year, and that no complaints regarding the scarcity of clothing were made. Had been employed in the department twelve years, and thought that his experience on the subject was as good as any person's within that period. Not one complaint was heard from the 158,755 persons confined in the house during the year.

Marshal Bought, Warden of the Almshouse, exhibited a suit made from goods purchased by the department, and endeavored to illustrate the fact of its enduring qualities by producing a weather-beaten pair of convict's pants made from the same stuff, which had undergone five months' wear and "three washings" and yet remained intact.

Mr. Louis Sternbach, from whom the cloth was purchased at forty-five cents per yard, testified to the circumstances of the sale. Upon invitation of Mr. Stern, he furnished the board with samples, and some five days afterward received the order for the goods. He denied ever having acted as purchasing agent for the department.

Concerning the motion for dismissal of Mr. Lampson from the department, Mr. Laimbeer testified that he had frequently observed the former under the influence of liquor during business hours, and it was that fact alone that prompted him to vote in favor of Mr. Lampson's discharge.

At this point Mr. Stern began his summing up of the evidence, which he thought established a clear vindication of the official acts of the board or its individual members, as it also established the fact that where Mr. Lampson confined the purchase to one house, he either totally neglected his duty or had special interest in doing so. The Mayor stated that he would carefully examine the evidence. The investigation was then adjourned until further notice.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DECORATION DAY.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met last evening at their rooms, St. Mark's place, and received from the various committees reports of the arrangements for Decoration Day. Gen. Alex. H. Webb, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Rev. H. W. Beecher, and probably Rev. E. H. Chapin, will address the meeting at Steinway Hall at which Gen. O. B. Wilcox will preside. Wm. H. Pope will read an original poem, "A Night in the Wilderness." The Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton bands have been engaged, and the Union Glee Club and German Singing Association will supply the vocal music. The Chaplain of Post No. 79, S. B. Wills, will officiate at Cypress Hills Cemetery. The Brooklyn Exotic and Botanic Company will decorate the monuments of Lincoln and Washington in Union square under the direction of Lincoln Post No. 19. The Skidmore (colored) Guard will form part of the procession and furnish a decorated wagon. The head-quarters of the Committee on Decoration will be at the "Cottage," north side of Union square.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

At the conclusion of the Plymouth Church weekly prayer-meeting last evening, Mr. Beecher spoke on the power of prayer. He referred to particular instances where its efficacy had been manifested in reclaiming those who had fallen into vicious habits, and said he believed it was as powerful at present as it was in the days of the Apostles. Our Savior had told us that we should pray unceasingly. He did not, however, believe that a strong habit of intemperance, or any other failing, could be overcome by the unaided influence of prayer. He said those who entered upon the path of reforming their lives should not be too hopeful, but should remember that such a work could not be speedily accomplished, but might require the labor of years. And speaking of those who helped others, by their kindness and Christian forbearance, to overcome their failings, he said it was easy to stand on the platform to preach Christ, but to stand, upon trying emergencies, in the household and in society, and preach Christ with an example which should be the means of saving those around us was a much higher and nobler work.

HORSE-STEALING EXTRAORDINARY.

In answer to an advertisement of Peter McKnight, of No. 145 Avenue C, which appeared in one of Thursday's papers, stating that he had a horse for sale cheap, Mr. Frank Koch, of No. 296 East Fourth street, called on McKnight, and after some parley, purchased the animal, agreeing to pay $30 down on deposit and the balance in two weeks. Both parties adjourned to a lager-beer saloon, corner of Willett and Stanton streets, to close the bargain. Mr. Koch laid the $30 deposit on the counter, and while his attention was turned, McKnight snatched up the money, and running out of the saloon, jumped on the back of the horse, which was standing at the door, and rode away with the money and the animal. He was afterward arrested, and held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

AN ILL RESULT OF CUMULATIVE VOTING.

The practical working of the system of cumulative voting in vogue in Pennsylvania is not enthusiastically admired by the Pittsburg *Commercial*. It gives an instance thus, as lately shown at an election held for Directors of a corporation in Lancaster County: "There were seven Directors to elect, and the holders of a majority of the stock, suspecting nothing of what was going on, gave one vote for each share of stock to the seven men agreed upon by themselves. The holders of a minority of the stock took the other track and 'cumulated' their votes, casting seven votes for one Director for each share of stock. By a judicious combination of their forces, they were enabled to give more votes for a majority of Directors than either of the seven men had who were voted for by the majority of stockholders. The minority thus captured the board and obtained control of the corporation. To show how this matter was worked, let us suppose that there were 1,000 shares of stock, and that the majority held 600 of them. They voted these 600 shares by giving 600 votes each to A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. The minority holding only 400 shares, divided as follows: The holders of 100 shares gave seven votes for each share to H, thus securing him 700 votes; the holder of another 100 did the same for I, giving him 700 also, and the holder of the other 200 did the same for K and L. Thus H, I, K, and L, representing only 400 shares, had 700 votes each, while the other seven, representing 600 shares, had but 600 votes, and only three of them could be elected. The minority was thus, by this supreme blunder, rendered superior to the majority. This is 'cumulative' voting, and 'minority' voting is no better. Cumulative voting makes 400 superior to 600, and minority voting makes the minority equal with the majority in cases where there are but two to elect."

NEW HUDSON RIVER STEAM-BOAT ARRANGEMENT.

Commodore J. W. Hancock, the owner of the new steamer James B. Schuyler, contemplates introducing a new feature in steam-boating. About the middle of June the Schuyler will leave this City every morning at 7 o'clock, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring street, landing at Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. The fare to Newburg and Poughkeepsie will be placed at the low rate of twenty-five cents for passengers. The fare to Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany will be fifty cents. The fare between any of the landings will be twenty-five cents. The old Commodore also intends to have a band of music on the boat the whole season. The dining-saloon on the boat will be on the European plan, and the bill of fare will excel anything of the kind on any boat that sails the Hudson River. Returning, the Schuyler will leave Albany every night at 7 o'clock. The Commodore's oldest son is Captain of the vessel. Another vessel will be placed on the route by the 1st of August.

EX-JUDGE WHITE AND THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The removal of Ex-Judge John H. White from the office of attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes has resulted in a large amount of explanatory correspondence. After appointing Gen. Alex. W. Harvey to fill the position, the Corporation Counsel, under date of May 16, notified Mr. White of the fact, and added that his removal was "for the cause and upon the grounds that by law he held the office during the pleasure of the appointing power;" that it was mutually understood that the appointment was only temporary, and that Mr. White voluntarily promised to retire at any time. To this communication Mr. White sent a reply, dated May 20, in which he referred to all the circumstances which led to his appointment, especially to the fact that Col. Spencer was named for the place; but, in consequence of his election to the Assembly, he would be disqualified from holding it until after the adjournment of the Legislature. Mr. White also alluded to an interview he had with the Corporation Counsel on Nov. 18, 1873, when he recited the rumors then current that he was to accept the office as the Trustee of Col. Spencer, who would displace him as soon as the Legislature adjourned. On that occasion Mr. White told the Corporation Counsel that he "could not afford to be the figure-head of any man," and must be left entirely free to manage and conduct the office according to his best judgment and ability. The Corporation Counsel replied that Mr. White was right; that he wanted him to take the office absolutely and unconditionally, and that when Col. Spencer got back from Albany he would arrange with him in some other way. Mr. White was then appointed. Reference is next made to a letter dated May 2, received by Mr. White from Col. Spencer, stating that the Colonel had finished his legislative duties, and was "ready to take the office which Mr. White had been so kind as to hold for him." This letter made it obvious that Col. Spencer had all along been laboring under a misapprehension. Mr. White then says that he had an interview with the Corporation Counsel on Monday, May 4, during which the latter informed him that his removal was owing to a political pressure, that under no circumstance could he hold the office, and that his speech on the Riverside Park Improvement had incensed the Controller, with whom the Corporation Counsel was obliged to act in harmony. Mr. White's communication closes with the announcement that a removal must be for cause, that he is ready to meet any charges that may be preferred against him, and that he regards his "proposed removal as invalid and of no effect."

The Corporation Counsel replied to this letter under date of May 21, repeating the grounds of removal as embodied in a previous communication, and on the following day Mr. White sent an answer, "declining to recognize the validity of the alleged removal." Judge White, therefore, claims to be in possession of the office.

THE OLD BEEKMAN MANSION.

In a recent article in THE TIMES on the demolition of the old Beekman Mansion it was stated that the drawing-room mantel-piece, with its carved dogs, swans, and foliage, and the fire-tiles, with their quaint representation of scriptural subjects, the best specimen of the blue Dutch fire-tiles in this locality, had perished, or been dispersed. Antiquarians and others interested in the preservation of such rare and characteristic monuments of the old Dutch settlers will be pleased to learn that the mantel-piece in its entirety, and the fire-tiles, completely restored, are now in safe-keeping at the Historical Society, Second avenue and Ninth street. The following card affixed to the fire-place tells the story of its preservation: "Drawing-room mantel and Dutch tiles from the Beekman House, Turtle Bay, erected 1763; taken down 1874. Presented by J. Beekman."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During a brief but terrific storm of rain and hail and thunder and lightning that passed over Paterson, N. J., yesterday afternoon, two persons were struck by lightning in the First Ward; one, a man on the street, whose leg was hurt, and the other, a little girl, who was standing by a window, and was so seriously injured that she is not expected to recover.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

The coopers employed in the sugar refineries of Havemeyer & Easturck and Tucker & Sayre, Jersey City, are on a strike because those establishments are supplied with barrels by A. T. Briggs, of New-York. The coopers state that Briggs is at the head of a movement to break up the Coopers' Union, and they will not work for any concern that takes barrels from him.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. G. A. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman W. W. Wilshire, of Arkansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Morton McMichael and William McMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Antonio Flores, Minister from Ecuador at Washington, and Surgeon G. F. Winslow, United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Judge Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, and Gen. S. D. Oliphant, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Onslow Stearns, of New-Hampshire; Oliver Ames, of Boston; Col. J. H. Jones, United States Marine Corps, and Clayton MacMichael, of the Philadelphia *North American*, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE FIRST NAPOLEON.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

Major O. H. Stevens, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Having received numerous letters from your old army comrades, editors, railroad officials, and other prominent citizens, calling my attention to the remarkable likeness you bear to the First Napoleon, I am induced, at their earnest solicitation, to request you to personate the renowned warrior in my great Congress of Nations, now running with such brilliant success at my new Roman Hippodrome. I trust you will appreciate with what delicacy I address you, knowing as I do that, if my proposition is accepted, it will be from pure friendship, and not from pecuniary motives. Hoping that you will comply, and thus give my patrons an opportunity of looking upon the most striking life-likeness of the Great Napoleon, whose memory is so dear to all nations.

I remain, your obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1874,
Office, No. 85 Murray street.

P. T. Barnum, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 18th is received. In reply, I would say that, if my presence will add in any degree to the great interest which all take in your enterprise, and especially in the beautiful pageant scene, the Congress of Nations, I will cheerfully lend my aid for a brief period, and would suggest Saturday evening, May 23, for my first appearance.

Yours, respectfully,

ORANGE H. STEVENS.

Late Discovery—MORSE'S LUXURENE — FIFTY CENTS. A new combination of the COCOA-NUT and other deodorized oils. *It has no equal* as a brilliant, pleasant, and lasting hair-oil dressing. Sold by druggists generally; A. J. DITMAN, Astor House; HERMAN W. ATWOOD, No. 846 Broadway. Wholesale by C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th av.; also, all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

WHEN YOUR LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER, USE DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, AND YOU WILL BRING BACK THIS ORGAN TO A HEALTHY CONDITION, AND GET RID OF MANY DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

Ferry to Staten Island, for New-Brighton, West Brighton, and Port Richmond, now leaves from the South Ferry, Whitehall st., at the foot of Broadway.

Freight received on Pier No. 1 East River.—*Advertisement.*

Best Quality—Most Quantity—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, &c.—perfectly pure. Great care should be taken in selecting genuine Flavoring Extracts, both in regard to taste and health. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., sole proprietors, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

BETTER, CHEAPER, SAFER, SURER, and more pleasant than drugs to put the system in order for Spring: Russian, sulphur-vapor, and other medicated baths, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. To try it is to be convinced.—*Advt.*

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HALL'S $4 and $5 Cassimere Hats now ready. The best manufactured. No. 87 Fulton street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

Liver and Blood Diseases.

BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contans a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, &c., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but becomes variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have as the result costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea. Other symptoms are common—as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, &c. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose my Golden Medical Discovery with very small doses daily of my Pleasant Purgitive Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent plood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

Seven Millions of Pores.

All day and all night the exhausted particles of every human system are passing off through seven millions of quarter-inch hose—that being about the length of the sweat-ducts connected with the pores. If these are obstructed sickness ensues; if they were sealed up the consequence would be death. It is one of the provinces of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to keep the superficial escape pipes open, as well as those larger excretory organs, the bowels. The stomach and the skin sympathize, and it is through the stomach that the Bitters act upon the cuticle, keeping it moist, elastic, and unfevered. The famous vegetable invigorant is a marvelous medicine; no other preparation known contains such a variety of curative and preservative elements, or acts, at the same time, in such a variety of beneficial ways. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, improves the appetite, and controls the liver; in fever and ague it breaks up the fits; in cases of physical prostration it is literally a vital specific.

No. 53 Barclay St., New-York, May 22, 1874.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or negotiate a certain note for $4,000, made by me on the 18th of February last, payable four months from date to the order of Mr. Kornblum, as said note was obtained from me under false pretenses, and will not be paid. H. G. NORTON.

Hernia or Rupture Cured Without Interference with labor or business of any kind. Use "White's Patent Lever Truss" and "Dr. Gregory's Hernia Lotion." Pamphlets 10 cents. Address No. 854 Broadway, New-York.

A Reliable Remedy for Expelling Worms, so common with young children, will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take them. Twenty-five cents a box.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

MARRIED.

COONEY—HICKEY.—At Wilton, Westchester County, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, D. Sadlier, Esq., by Rev. John Hughes, GEORGE W. COONEY, of this City, to AGNES C. HICKEY, of Boston. No cards.

FRAZIER—POST.—On Wednesday, May 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 353 Kent av., by Rev. W. R. Davis, THOMAS FRAZIER to MARY J. POST, both of Brooklyn.

GIMBERNAT—LAMBERT.—On Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Richard L. Burtsell, D. D., JULES R. GIMBERNAT, to CLARA A. LAMBERT.

OTTO—BAKER.—At Ballston Spa, N. Y., on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hague, Chaplain in United States Navy, FANNY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Ellis Baker, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., to CHARLES PHILIPPE OTTO, Count von Schwerin, of Stockholm, Sweden.

DIED.

BACKUS.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, May 21, Mrs. AMANDA BACKUS, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family and of her sons, Charles C. and Mancer M. Backus, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 231 Lexington av., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

BRODHEAD.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday morning, May 22, after long suffering, AUGUSTUS MOORE, son of Edgar and Sarah Jane Brodhead, aged 15 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J., at 1 o'clock P. M. Monday, May 25, without further notice.

BUNCE.—In Jersey City, May 19, of scarlet fever, ROBBIE H., adopted son of Wm. H. and Martha Bunce, aged 4 years and 7 months.

CONKLIN.—On Wednesday morning, May 20, 1874, after long suffering, MARY BELKNAP CRISSEY, wife of Simeon D. Conklin.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 317 East 13th st., (near 2d av.,) Saturday, May 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited. The remains will be taken to Yonkers.

CARTER.—On Thursday, May 21, at New-Canaan, Conn., HANFORD CARTER, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Monday, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. express trains on New-Haven Railroad connect with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford. Trains returning reach New-York at 7:30 P. M.

CASWELL.—At the residence of his parents, No. 93 4th st., Troy, N. Y., May 19, 1874, WILLIAM G. CASWELL, aged 22 years and 8 months, eldest son of Horace T. and Caroline G. Caswell.

COOLEDGE.—On Friday morning, 22d inst., after a lingering illness, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE, in his 57th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELSWORTH.—On Friday, May 22, JOHN ELSWORTH, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, May 25, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Trains leave at 8 and 10:30 A. M.

EVANS.—On Thursday morning, May 21, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. A. Greene, No. 103 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J., Rev. BENJAMIN EVANS, formerly Rector of St. George's Chapel, New York.

The clergy, friends, and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Matthew's Church, Saturday, May 23, at 1 P. M.

HAWS.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, May 20, ANN ELIZA HAWS, relict of William H. Haws, deceased, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 65 East 127th st., near 4th av., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

HEPBURNE.—At his residence, on Friday, May 22, WM. P. R. HEPBURNE, son of the late Thomas G. and Charlotte Hepburne.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, May 24, at 2:30 o'clock, from No. 24 3d st.

HOWE.—At North Salem, N. Y., on Friday, May 22, JAMES R. HOWE, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Universalist Church, South Salem, Sunday morning, May 24, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave the Grand Central Depot of the Harlem Railroad at 3:50 and 5:05 P. M.

HINRICHS.—On Tuesday, May 19, after a lingering illness, ALBERT THEODORE, beloved husband of Annie Hinrichs, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 334 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 23, at 11 A. M.

MARSHALL.—In Jersey City, May 18, of scarlet fever, JOHN G., eldest son of S. P. and Eliza B. Marshall, aged 5 years and 7 months.

PRINCE.—At Islip, Long Island, on Friday, 22d inst., Mrs. MARY PRINCE, mother of John D. Prince, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAY.—On Thursday, May 21, in the 75th year of her age, CORNELIA, wife of Robert Ray and daughter of the late Nathaniel Prime.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th av. and 28th st., at 10:30 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Taunton and Boston papers please copy.

SQUIRE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, May 21, EDWARD FUNK, youngest son of Henry N. and Mary F. Squire, in the 3d year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEARNS.—Suddenly, on May 21, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM F. STEARNS, of Orange, aged 39 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WRIGHT.—At Flushing, Long Island, May 22, Dr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, formerly of Philadelphia, in his 75th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WARREN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, May 19, 1874, at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. F. Van Wagenen, Roseville, N. J., MARY NOEL, widow of Dr. James Warren, and daughter of the late Garrat N. Bleecker, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Roseville Presbyterian Church on Saturday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 10:10 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Roseville Depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, NO. 204 East 29th st., near 3d av. Carpets sent for, thoroughly cleaned, and promptly returned in the very best order. Our patrons say their carpets were never cleaned so well before. Call and see our machine in operation, and send your orders to HUGGINS & CO., No. 204 East 29th st.

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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, May 24, will contain, in addition to the usual STORY, the following articles prepared expressly for its columns:

NEGLECTED WATERING-PLACES.—No. 5.—HAMPTON BEACH.—The present paper of this series of articles will be found quite equal in interest to any of its predecessors.

ART GOSSIP.—In a letter from Our Own Correspondent at Rome will be found the latest news respecting American artists, including something about Miss Hosmer and Mr. Story.

THE FIJI ARCHIPELAGO.—A KINGDOM LAPSING INTO A COLONY.—This paper will be found to be of great value on the subject of which it treats.

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE.—The History of the Kidd Salvage Company, organised about thirty years ago.

THE GLADIATORS.—Scenes in the Arena on a Roman holiday; from the works of painters and historians.

CURRENT LITERATURE.—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

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Dr. A. Hawley Heath: DEAR SIR: I lost in a short time seventy pounds in weight, but am entirely cured of the worst case of diabetes. There is not a particle of sugar left in my urine, and I am as natural as an old shoe, and as good a man as ever. Yours, truly,

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Vincent Bidwell, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss K. Prince, Marillo, Erie County, N. Y., were also cured of diabetes, complicated with dropsy, in the Spring of 1873, and have enjoyed excellent health since. Mr. Campbell saw both of them prior to drinking the Bethesda for his disease.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 23, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 5 A. M. and 11:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 6.30 A. M. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

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CUBA.

THE SITUATION AND PROSPECTS—QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, May 15, 1874.

In a recent editorial the *Diario de la Marina* gives a logical view of the rebellion or insurrection in this island, and casts up its results thus far as follows: "The rebellion has now maintained itself during more than five years, and still lives; the rebellion has stained the soil with blood, covered it with ruins, and strewn it with ashes; it has produced great disturbances in the social, economic, and political status of the country, and reduced the esteemed value of property to half what it was in 1868, and the rebellion has awakened antagonisms, and given birth to enmities and hates, which may never be extinguished." The *Diario* continues its article, dividing the insurrection into three parts, made up, firstly, of those who are actually in arms, and occupy and fight in the Eastern Department; secondly, of *intrigants* and concealed sympathizers with the insurrection in towns and cities; and thirdly, of the many Cuban *emigrés*, who in the United States prepare expeditions of men and arms, and in Spain and elsewhere labor incessantly to give the Cuban question a color distinct from the truth. Whence the term *laborantes*. The *Diario* mentions as the civil representatives of the insurrection such men as Salvador Cisneros, now the President of the Congress and Republic of Cuba, and the Deputies Ramon Perez Trujillo, F. Fornaris, Tomas Estrada, Jesus Rodriguez, Luis Victoriano Petancourt, Juan Spoturno, Eduardo Machado, and Marcos Garcia, who, in the name of the Island of Cuba, deposed Carlos Manuel De Cespedes from the Presidency, on the 27th October, 1873. With these are Francisco Machado, appointed by Cisneros, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Felix Figueredo, Secretary of the Interior and of War. The military part of the insurrection is given as being composed of the Dominican Generals, Máximo Gomez and Modesto Diaz, and the Cubans, Vicente Garcia and Calixto Garcia Yñiquez, under whose orders are Sanquili, Suarez, Reeves, and a host of Colonels, Captains, and officers of less importance. Giving the above as the civil and military representatives of the insurrection, the *Diario* pertinently inquires if a couple of dozen unknown characters can be allowed to dispose of the destinies of a province which counts up a million and a half of inhabitants.

The sympathizers with the insurrection and those who, concealing their true sentiments, are conspiring and aiding the insurrection by every means in their power, are estimated to form a much greater force than those actually with arms in their hands, but are still in a considerable minority to those loyal to Spain. The rebels abroad who are laboring and scheming in the cause of Cuba are the well-known individuals of the Cuban Junta in New-York, with Aldama as their official head, and agitators in Spain. Making light of these elements of the insurrection, the *Diario* asserts that the immense Spanish majority of the Island of Cuba are doing nothing more than defending themselves against the aggression of a desperate and factious minority, and to this majority must be conceded not only the right but the unavoidable duty of triumphing.

In a subsequent article the *Diario* maintains that the secessionists of Cuba, the partisans of "the torch, bullet, and machete," have depended more upon the financial complications incident to a long struggle than upon the force of arms; when gold was not even at ten per cent. premium, they were rejoiced at the idea that before long there would come about a mercantile crisis, and in proportion as gold has risen, so have their expectations. They suppose that the insurrection has wasted half of the public wealth, that the resources of Spain would soon be dried up, and that as a natural consequence the insurrection would eventually conquer by force of circumstances. Consequently, in treating of the financial question, they concluded "that the only solution of the problem depended upon the recognition of the independence of Cuba and the establishment of an autonomic form of government." "Cuba will never be independent, because she is not free now," exclaims the *Diario*, and yet in spite of the division of the mother country into parties, and of those parties into fractions, the fall of a throne, a long interregnum, a transitory monarchy, an ill-defined republic, and the very extraordinary present condition of Spain, Cuba has been saved by the Spaniards who inhabit it, notwithstanding that the agitation of public affairs in the Peninsula has been the most powerful ally the insurrection has had. A great step toward the only solution possible of the present difficulties (and here are shown the gist and tendency of the *Diario's* article) is the decree of April 28, calling for a tax of ten per cent. upon all incomes, salaries and profits, to cancel an equal sum in bank notes—a step taken with the the consent and "applause" of the inhabitants of Cuba—so says the *Diario*. Its effect will be seen as soon as it goes into operation.

During the past week the air has been thick with all sorts of rumors relative to the ministerial situation in Spain, the reported successful landing of one or two expeditions of men and arms, the imminent concession of belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents by the United States Government, owing to their recent successes, (the particulars of which, it is needless to say, have not yet reached Havana,) and the consequent determination of the Governor General to take the field in person. There have come rumors of an unexpected batch of new decrees touching upon the military and financial questions of the island. These rumors have all been noticed by the *Voz de Cuba*, and strongly condemned, as fashioned and spread by the speculators, against whom this paper is quite bitter, for the furtherance of their anti-patriotic money-making schemes. The *Voz* gives daily the buying and selling rates of gold at a certain exchange office, against which it appears to have a grudge.

Since the reception of the press telegrams announcing the existence of a political crisis in Spain, since the return of Serrano to Madrid, making a change of Ministry indispensable, further particulars have been anxiously awaited. These have now been received and the official telegrams, usual upon such occasions, exchanged. The new Colonial Minister, Romero Ortiz, says to the Governor General of Cuba:

"On taking charge of the Colonial Ministry, I affectionately salute your Excellency, the authorities, army, navy, volunteers, and inhabitants of your Loyal Antilla. I shall continue to exercise in the Government of that island a policy essentially conservative and eminently Spanish. My political antecedents are a guarantee of my intentions in this department."

Gen. Concha replies as follows:

"To-morrow's *Gazette* and other journals will publish the dispatch with which your Excellency honors me, communicating your appointment. I hasten to return to your Excellency your salute in my own name and in that of the army, navy, volunteers, and authorities of the island, assuring you that the greatest satisfaction will be produced by the notable dispatch in which you announce for the island a policy essentially conservative and eminently Spanish—the only one that will keep Cuba always Spanish."

The morning papers of to-day comment upon the change of Ministry in favorable terms. The *Diario* considers the move eminently conservative and well combined, while the *Voz de Cuba* augurs from the new members of the Spanish Cabinet, that bright days are in store for Cuba, and hopes for a speedy solution of the problems weighing on the island, and the consequent close of the insurrection.

Bitter complaints are received from Santiago de Cuba concerning the scandalous depreciation of Spanish bank notes in that place. Gold is sold at an advance of twelve per cent. on Havana quotations, and the prices of every commodity are raised disproportionately. The *Voz* calls for some decided action in the matter.

Ever since the island of Cuba began to possess sufficient capital to give an impulse to agriculture, the labor question has attracted a great deal of attention. During the many years the slave trade was permitted, and conducted even legally, and when it became the subject of treaties with England, Africa was looked upon as the labor producer. But as soon as the slave-trade was condemned by both nations, and those who embarked in it were chased at the same time by English and Spanish cruisers, the idea arose to import European laborers to supply the wants of hands—a continual growing necessity. All attempts made in this direction were futile, and gave the most deplorable results, and it is difficult to say yet whether Asiatic immigration has given greater advantages or evils, or, in other terms, if the sum spent in the introduction and support of a coolie has not been more than the worth of his labor. However it may be, new obstacles to the emigration of these laborers from the Chinese Empire are continually arising, and it depends a great deal upon the report of their recent Commissioner, Chin-lan-pin, whether the Celestial authorities will close their gates to Chinese emigration or permit them to remain open. On the other hand, the law of Moret makes the necessity of preparing to keep up agricultural production by other means than those hitherto employed strongly felt, and the question as to where the labor is coming from is one that naturally interests every producer. A number of schemes and projects to supply this want are constantly discussed. The last one is from a Mr. Francisco Abella, who has been over seven years in China, and during that time has dispatched over 100,000 Asiatics to this island. His plan is for a free colonizing scheme, allowing each colonist to contract for the time he may please, and at his own price, which, however, shall not be less than thirty-five cents per diem. To the colonist who emigrates with wife and children, three acres of land for the cultivation of sugar-cane during the time he may remain in Cuba, shall be given. The project requires much explanation, and it is doubtful if any plan can be hit upon which will make of Chinese labor imported from China aught else but a species of slavery. The treatment this class of workmen has received in Cuba since its introduction in 1847 is notorious, and it is not likely that Chin-lan-pin, if he used his eyes to advantage during his recent sojourn, can make a favorable report regarding the condition and treatment of his fellow countrymen at the present day.

Particulars regarding the movements of the insurgents and the Spanish forces are very sparingly given. Rumor has spoken of six and eight thousand men engaged in battle at once, but such reports are due to speculators. I give, however, one or two items....According to official advices received here on the 8th, a body of insurgents, at dusk on the 28th of April, attacked the town of Mayari at two different points, but were repulsed with great loss by the garrison, composed of some 150 men, aided by a number of volunteers. The Spanish loss is given at two killed and a dozen or more wounded and bruised. ....A private letter written to Matanzas, by a volunteer of that city, dated at Morou, on the 3d instant, says that the insurgent force which succeeded in passing the trocha, did so during a dark and stormy night, and was composed at most of forty horsemen and sixty infantrymen. But having been closely followed up by the troops from the forts, and the parties sent in their pursuit, it is stated that up to that date over sixty of these men had been killed and many wounded. The writer adds that on the road to Sancti-Spiritus he had seen the bodies of twenty-two insurgents who had paid for their temerity with their lives. He does not say whether they were killed in fair fight, or shot down by the wayside.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 22.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in round lots, held at $1 46; car lots at $1 48; White Canada at $1 80@$1 82 for prime to choice. Corn dull; sales of 2,000 bushels at 79c. Oats steady; sales, 2,100 bushels State at 60c. Peas unchanged; sales, 2,500 bushels Canada at 90c., in bond. Corn-meal—$1 70 for bolted, $1 65 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed—Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $31; Middlings, $33 ₱ ton, delivered. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Peas, 7¾c.; Corn, 7¼c., to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, and $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.: to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat 4,900 bushels Rye, 3,467,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—17,000 bushels Wheat, 1,678,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including eight cars reported to arrive, were 1,241 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,792 head, or 576 cars, against 520 cars for the same time last week. There was not sufficient trade to establish a market. Most of the fresh arrivals were shipped East in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts thus far this week were 9,000 head, against 8,400 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm at a strong advance on Tuesday's and Wednesday's market. All offerings were disposed of. Sales of 1,000 head Ohio and Indiana clipped Sheep, ranging from 69 lbs. to 97 lbs., at $5 25@$6 80. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,000 head, against 19,500 same time last week. The market was firm and all offerings were disposed of. Yorkers, $5 25@$5 80; heavy hogs, $5 80@$6 20.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,190 bbls.; Wheat, 328,695 bushels; Corn, 71,900 bushels; Oats, 89,175 bushels; Rye, 8,300 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 55,754 bushels; Corn, 61,615 bushels; Oats, 29,285 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 47,600 bushels; Corn 41,968 bushels; Oats, 18,200 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour firm; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; sales limited; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 43; do. No. 2 do., $1 38; Sheboygan Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60; White Winter, $1 70@$1 72. Corn active; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 71½c.; 9,000 bushels do. at 71c. Oats weaker; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 57c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Other articles unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—Cattle—The supply is larger than that of last week and of a better average quality. The market opens steady; no sales. Milch Cows—The receipts were light, and sales were made at $50@$55 for ordinary; extra, $60@$70. Veals are in good demand at 4½c.@5½c. for ordinary and rather lank, 6c.@8c. for good and fat. Sheep and Lambs—The supply is small. The demand has improved and the market slightly advanced. Common to fair clipped, 4½c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@7¼c., and extra, 7¼c.@7¾c. Lambs have been sold at 10c.@14c. ₱ lb.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak at $1 28¼ for No. 1; $1 24⅝ for No. 2; June, $1 24⅜; July, $1 24½. Oats dull and lower at 47c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm at 98½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 15 for No. 3 do. Provisions held firmly. Pork sold at $17 35@$17 50. Hams and Shoulders nominal. Meat scarce. Lard firm at 11¼c.@11¾c. Receipts—8,600 bbls. Flour and 140,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour and 213,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 22.—Cotton unsettled, very dull; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 1,808 bales; gross, 2,016 bales; exports to France, 3,159 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 750 bales; stock, 77,076 bales; weekly net receipts, 9,010 bales; gross, 10,049 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,604 bales; to the Continent, 1,001 bales; to France, 5,094 bales; coastwise, 3,395 bales; sales, 10,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 22.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 92 bales; gross, 92 bales; exports, coastwise, 192 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 20,030 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,306 bales; gross, 2,376 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,483 bales; to the Continent, 2,042 bales; coastwise, 1,239 bales; sales, 1,385 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17⅜c.@17½c.; Low Middling, 17c.@17⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 601 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,626 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 12,561 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,451 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,699 bales; sales, 1,900 bales.

GALVESTON, May 22.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 304 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,420 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 14,547 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,993 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,420 bales; to France, 780 bales; coastwise, 2,414 bales; sales, 600 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Wool active and steady in price; supply nearly exhausted; all quotations are unchanged, except New-York, Michigan, and Western Medium, 50c.@52½c., and No. 1 and Superfine Pulled, 24½c.@43c.

WILMINGTON, May 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 4 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,199 bales; weekly net receipts, 142 bales; exports, coastwise, 276 bales; sales, 25 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 22.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin steady at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 20.

For other Markets see Ninth Page.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations—Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or as waitress and to sew; no objections to the country; City reference. Apply at No. 202 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH one and a half years' reference as chamber-maid and waitress. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH YOUNG WOMEN, thoroughly capable, as cook, washer, and ironer; chamber-work, waitress, general house-work, care of milk, butter, bread, biscuits, &c.; neat, prompt, obliging; best City reference; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, SUPERIOR, AND VERY competent young English woman as cook in a private family; comes highly recommended from last place; moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, competent woman; is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations; prefers the country. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL GO TO THE country for the Summer. Can be seen between 11 and 1 o'clock at present employer's, No. 21 West 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two colored women (mother and daughter) just from Norfolk, Va.; neat, tidy, and reliable; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as up-stairs girl; or will do the work of a small family; have no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, COMPETENT, AND INdustrious young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good references; City or country. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 34 West 24th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH German girls (sisters) as cook and chamber-maid, with references. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY middle-aged person of refinement, willing to sew and be usefull in some good family in the City; would take charge of one or two children; small compensation expected; reference. Call or address No. 45 Park av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE, USEful, highly respectable young woman; is an excellent seamstress, nurse, &c.; is very capable and willing to make herself useful. Address or inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH WOMEN; are thoroughly capable of doing all kinds of house-work, cooking, washing, ironing, &c.; City or country, any distance, or to California; in any capacity; one as nurse and seamstress, &c. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous woman, who is a good, plain cook; will wash and iron, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only a home; have good City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan young woman; has best of references; is capable, tidy, and reliable; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR North German girl as lady's maid; very clever seamstress and superior dress-maker; excellent hairdresser; would prove satisfactory in every respect; speaks French and English; best City references; would look after one or two children; moderate wages. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID AND EXCELLENT SEAMSTRESS; understands different sewing-machines; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 342 East 21st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG PARISIAN WOMan; understands all branches of dress-making; five years' reference. Address L. M., Post Office Box No. 5,070.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT Swede woman, some years in America, as laundress, and to assist with chamber-work if necessary; willing to take a place in country or town; good reference; will do her utmost to please. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; willing to go to the country: good reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., second floor, back.

NURSE.—FOR GROWING CHILDREN BY A NORTH German girl; competent to take care of children, wait on a lady or invalid; is thoroughly qualified to take any responsible position; has first-class recommendations. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French and German Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, PROTESTant, very neat, active, and industrious, as nurse to grown children; understands cutting and fitting the wardrobes; is an excellent operator; best of references. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY SCOTCH GIRL AS nurse; has three years' City reference; very fond of children, and neat seamstress; understands chamber-work; will try to study the interests of her employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Address No. 222 West 27th st., City.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND seamstress, chamber-maid and waitress, with the best of references. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is fully capable, and has first-class City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress, (Protestant,) who can be highly recommended by her last employers, where she lived over four years. Address M. S., No. 120 West 17th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Presbyterian young woman in a private family as waitress and do chamber-work; has the best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 239 East 26th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS; WOULD assist with chamber-work in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a short distance in the country; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 33d st.

MALES

ASSISTANT GARDENER, GROOM, &c.—By a sober, industrious man, aged twenty-seven years; is a good groom and driver; can also assist in garden, mow lawns, edge walks, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, HAVING the best of City references, wishes a situation in some mercantile house where there will be an opportunity for promotion. Address C. F. H., No. 134 Bowery.

A LADY ABOUT GOING ABROAD WOULD like to get places for four good servants—a coachman, waiter, cook, and seamstress; the latter would take a nurse's place. Apply to-day, between 10 and 11, at No. 114 East 16th st.

BAR-TENDER.—BY ONE WHO CAN MAKE fancy drinks. Call or address H. Schuler, No. 298 Broome st.

CLERK, AGENT, RENT-COLLECTOR, OR Book-keeper.—Best of references from business houses and persons of highest respectability; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address P. R., No. 197 Allen st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—EXPERIENCED in all the business; thorough driver; willing to assist as gardener; can milk; sober, honest, and willing; as general servant seven years; first-class reference. Address for one week Edward, No. 25 South 5th av., or Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY ENGLISHman on a gentleman's place; is a thorough coachman, gardener, and dairyman, and willing to make himself generally useful; five years' reference. Address H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS A GOOD groom and good driver; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Address J. M., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; good references. Address W. T., No. 36½ East 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable young man, colored; City references. Call at or address No. 404 East 23d st., for two days.

VALET.—BY A NICE YOUNG MAN, (DANISH,) with a single gentleman or genteel family as valet or waiter; City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; understands how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; well recommended. Address by letter Adolf, No. 371 7th av., third floor.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best references. Apply at Nikels', No. 394 8th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WHO understands marketing; he is a good carver and an active attendant; good City references. Address Waiter, Box No. 104 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, TO learn some respectable business; wages no object. Call or address Thomas Cahill, No. 28 Leight st.

HELP WANTED.

A. A.—THE SUCCESS OF THE ALDINE, the art journal of America, as a regular subscription work, payable on delivery of each monthly part, is unparalleled in the experience of book-dealers. It has only been offered in this way for a few weeks, yet the New-York City agency is already putting on from 75 to 100 orders per day. The best trade agents throughout the country are eagerly calling for it.

One or two experienced canvassers of good standing can now arrange for important districts in this City or vicinity. JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 58 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care of children, who is a good plain seamstress, washer, and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; must be Protestant; only those who can bring the best references from last place need apply. Call at 5 P. M. to-day, at No. 28 South st., second floor, rear office.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WANTED IN carriage supplies; one that is now on the road; to take up two new articles that will not conflict with anything now in market. Address T., Box No. 3,922 Boston Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, FOR A SMALL family, twenty miles from the City; wages about $15. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, to GEORGE HANNAH, Inman Line Office, No. 31 Broadway. Good references required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a private family; any nationality but Irish. To a suitable person a good home is offered. Apply at No. 39½ Irving place, (formerly Hunter st.,) Brooklyn.

TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED.—A FEW first-class, energetic men, accustomed to and successful in selling goods by sample, by a large manufacturing City house. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,548 Post Office.

WANTED—FOR NEWPORT, A GOOD LAUNDRESS, with first-class reference. Call at No. 3 West 35th st.

SANDSTONE QUARRYMEN WILL FIND GOOD and steady employment in Warrensburg, Mo., with J. PICKEL & BROS. Only first-class rockmen need apply.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO. H. WILSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY DINGEE, PORTER & CO.—LARGE LOT OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, MAGNIFICENT OIL-PAINTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.

JNO. H. WILSON, auctioneer, will sell at their warerooms, No. 103 Chambers st., near Church, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, rosewood, black walnut, and oak desks, tables, chairs, lounges, &c.; Herring's and Lillie's large iron safes; gas chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c.; iron and wood railing, stoves, heaters, pipes, &c. Also, several very superior oil-paintings, by Blondell, Gott, Hammer, and others. Sale positive; no reserve whatever. Catalogues at office of auctioneers, and at Dingee, Porter & Co.'s offices, No. 111 Broadway, and No. 2,308 3d av.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
General Auction House, No. 39 Nassau st.
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row.

THIS DAY, LARGE AND ELEGANT SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of every description, removed from the country for convenience of sale. Also, four rosewood pianos.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., will sell at his sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., at 10:30 o'clock, as above.

At 12 o'clock,
Dogs, guns, sporting apparatus, &c.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 25, at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence No. 60 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., the entire contents of said dwelling, consisting of rosewood and black-walnut, parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, elegant Axminster and Brussels carpets, pier and mantle mirrors, crystal, gilt, and bronze chandeliers, &c., &c. Catalogues at offices of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT THE EXCHANGE SALESroom, No. 111 Broadway, SATURDAY, May 23, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: Twenty-three bonds of the New-York, Housatonic Northern Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, (hypothecated;) four bonds of the New-York, Housatonic Northern Railroad Company, (hypothecated,) of $500 each.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M., many fine publications, English books, &c., including the library of the late Col. J. F. Meline, and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, a large collection of English and American books, medical works, geological reports and surveys, &c.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) May 23, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, 240 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Bolivia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, County of New-York.—ADAM NEIDLINGER, Henry W. Schmidt, and Henry Claussen Jr., plaintiffs, against GEORGE BRUCKNER, and Agatha Bruckner, his wife, Ernst A. Schreck, Charles Dietrich, and Pauline, his wife, John E. Schreck, and Alberta, his wife, Gottlob Gunther, Andres Dold, Abraham Kühn, Solomon Loeb, Samuel Wolff, Charles Heinsel, Valentine Frees, Sebastian Westerman, James C. Anderson, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of the Town of Morrisania, George Reinhardt, Sigismund Kauffman, Alfred Knapp, Wright Knapp, Valentine Knorr, Emil Schultz, Robert W. Tailer, Peter Leuk, Johannes Carlsen, William Schlessinger, William C. Steinkampf, The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, William H. Bradley, Wilder H. Pray, George F. Drew, and Louis Bucki, Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1874.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1874.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ap18-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FEEODORA LOWIC and KATHARINA THORNSKY, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 1, 1874.

PRENTICE & MATHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Notice—The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the 24th day of April, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

PRENTICE & MATHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ap25-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, New-York County.—HATTIE A. CROWELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. CROWELL, defendant.—Summons, for relief.—To the defendant, William P. Crowell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

EDMUND YENNI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap25-law6wS*

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs,

DIVIDENDS.

AGENCY OF THE
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Coupons due June 1 on the bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain (Arkansas Branch) Railroad Company, and the Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad Company will be paid at maturity at No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A third Dividend upon the assented stock of this company will be paid to the stockholders in cash, on presentation of their certificates, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.

G. W. STANTON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE
SAINT CHRYSOSTOM'S MAGAZINE,
A GENERAL CHURCH MONTHLY.

JUNE NUMBER NOW READY.

A PLEA FOR TOLERATION.
By Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D.
CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,
By Rev. G. F. SEYMOUR, D. D.
OUR LONDON LETTER,
AND TWELVE OTHER ARTICLES.

Single copies, 15 cents; subscription price, $1 25.
For sale by all church book-sellers.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
Corner of Madison av. and 28th st.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

Services in the morning at 10:30, and at 7:45 in the evening, when Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, will officiate.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday as follows:

10:30 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.

4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
at 7:45 P. M.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.,
will preach.

The ushers will assign free seats. This is the continuation of the services held in Cooper Union on Sunday evenings during the Winter.

AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL PASTORS and others, citizens of New-York, Rev. J. KIRBY DAVIS will open (Providence permitting) a Classical and English School for boys, in the vicinity of East 73d st., near Central Park, about the 15th of September next.

Mr. Davis will be pleased to call upon any parents or guardians who may wish for further information. Please address Post Office Box No. 2,329.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
57TH ST. AND 8TH AV.

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—A meeting in connection with the semi-centennial anniversary will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th st., Thursday evening, May 28, at 7:30 o'clock. George H. Stuart, Esq., will preside. The veteran Sunday-school missionaries, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Rev. John McCullagh, and Stephen Paxson, also F. G. Ensign, Martin B. Lewis, and Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., will speak. Tickets to be had free at No. 10 Bible House.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Sunday services May 24., Dr. Thomson's Bible class 5 o'clock P. M.; service of song at 7:30 o'clock evening. Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., will give his fourth lecture on the "Evidences of Christianity" at 7:45 o'clock, evening. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. Young men's meetings on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING UNDER the direction of the Women's Temperance Union of this City, will be held at Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av., Sunday, 7:45 P. M. Eminent speakers, male and female, will address the meeting. Will the Churches of this City sustain the Women's Temperance movement?

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Friends and strangers are cordially invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., M. E. V. Wilson lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A number of tests are given after the lecture among the audience. Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

A POSITION OF SEXTON WANTED BY A person who has had a number of years' experience and is thoroughly competent to perform the duties of the office. Address SEXTON, Box No. 34 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.—BISHOP Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: "Has the Bridegroom Come to the Marriage?" Matthew xxv., 1-6.

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF THE Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, May 24, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Hedge, of Harvard University, will preach. The public cordially invited.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. Williams, D. D., will preach in this church, West 54th st., near 8th av., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. Children's church at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, entrance No. 17 Greene st., services Sunday at 10:30 and 3:30. Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor. Strangers welcome.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, preaching by Rev. W. P. Corbitt, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTErian,) corner Park av, and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach Sunday, 24th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. GEORGE D. Mathews will preach in the Mission Building, corner of 7th av. and 18th st., on Sunday forenoon at 10:30 o'clock. Service in the evening as usual at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Christian Sufferers."

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Whit-Sunday, first celebration holy communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral) 4 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York, Madison av. and 47th st.—Divine service Sunday, May 24, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rector, will preach morning and evening.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Preaching on Sunday morning by Brother John Gray, and evening by Brother Wm. B. Rose. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

FREE SEATS AND FREE GRACE.—LEXington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st., (Rev. Dr. Wakeley, Pastor.) Rev. J. L. Peck, D. D., from Danbury, Conn., will preach Sunday, the 24th, morning and evening.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av., Rev. Robert Sloss, Pastor.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Bible School at 9 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Spraul, D. D., (formerly of Newburg,) on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FORSYTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. D. G. McKay, of Newburg Seminary, is expected to preach on Sabbath, May 24, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST., O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will preach on Sunday Morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"A Lesson for Whitsunday."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st., Rev. Mr. Ganse, Pastor.—Morning service at 11. Subject—"The Satisfaction which God Gives in Long Life, Illustrated in the Instance of Dr. De Witt." Afternoon at 4, children's meeting, with an address by the Pastor.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Lafayette place, corner Fourth st., near Broadway.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. H. W. Ballentine will preach. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st., Rev. S. B. Rossitter, Pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Subject—"Good Gifts from God." Evening at 7:45, subject—"Do What Your Hands Find To Do."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on Sabbath, 24th inst., at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney. A service of songs will be given in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, by the choir, assisted by the Carolina Jubilee Singers. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. W. Page. Sabbath services 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. DR. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, OF THE General Theological Seminary, will preach at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av. and 39th st., on the evening of Whitsunday, May 24. Service at 7:45 o'clock. Other services during the day at 5, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Children's Whitsuntide Festival, Tuesday, May 26, at 8 P. M.

REV. DR. TULLOCK, PRINCIPAL OF ST. Mary's College, in the University of St. Andrew's, and Chaplain to her Majesty Queen Victoria, will deliver an address on "The Scottish Church and Parties—Religious, Moral, and Political," in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH AT 17TH st. M. E. Church, near 2d av., Sunday morning. A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Union of this City at 7:45 P. M.; eminent speakers, male and female. Let all true friends of temperance be present.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF FOURTH Street M. P. Church, corner of South 3d st., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Lessons of Spring," and at night, 7:45, on "Spiritual architecture." All are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. SPROLE, FORMERLY OF NEWburgh, will preach in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, west of 7th av., to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. JOHN S. DAVENPORT, OF BOSTON, will preach in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, on "The Nature of the Pentecostal Gift."

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. DOWLING, D. D., THE FORMER Pastor, will supply the pulpit on Sunday, May 24, morning and evening, at the South Baptist Church, (Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor,) 25th st., near 8th av.

REV. GEO. S. HARE, D. D., WILL PREACH Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. All are invited.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., will deliver his fourth lecture on "Evidences of Christianity" at Association Hall Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

REV. CHAS. GRIFFEN, OF BROOKLYN, WILL preach at Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st., on Sunday, 24th, at 10:30 A. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, R. Crook, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30. The corner-stone of the new church will be laid by J. B. Cornell, Esq., President of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society, on Tuesday, May 26. Revs. Bishop Janes, Daniel Curry, D. D., Thos. H. Eddy, D. D., Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., W. H. Warren, and H. D. Ganse have consented to take part in the exercises. The services will commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER OF 53d st.—Services on Whitsunday. Morning prayer at 9 o'clock. Litany sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach morning and afternoon.

ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, MULBERRY st., near Bleecker st., Rev. William J. Alston, Rector.—Whitsunday, May 24, at 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion and sermon by Rev. S. D. Denison, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M. service and sermon, by Rev. John Peterson. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats.—Whitsunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M.; for deaf mutes, 2:45 P. M. All those confirmed in this church are invited to attend either the 7 or 10:30 A. M. service.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William B. Merritt, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Rev. Prof. Butz, of Drew Seminary, will preach on Sunday, 24th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. King.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, BROADWAY AND VESEY st.—Anniversary of the schools at Evensong, Whitsunday, 3:30 P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. Dix.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av. and 10th st.
REV. JOHN LOVE, JR.,
of Albany, N. Y., will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:45. Evening subject—"The Mystic Stone and the Image."
All are cordially invited.

THE HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125th st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be opened for public worship on Sunday, the 24th inst. Sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. Adams, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. Paxton. Dedication services on Sunday, the 31st inst. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. James S. Ramsay. Address to the Sunday-school in the evening by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

Grand organ concert, Friday, the 29th inst., 8 P. M.

THE DEDICATION SERVICES OF THE SECond Baptist Church, 111th st. near 3d av., will be held Sunday. The Pastor, Rev. Halsey Moore, preaches in the morning at 10:30. Sunday-school jubilee will be held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. F. Elder, G. Henry Mandeville, D. D., C. D. Foss, D. D. Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., of New-York, will preach in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOciety of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church (46th st.) will hold its anniversary Sunday evening, May 24, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Hon. George H. Andrews, and others.

THE CAROLINA JUBILEE SINGERS WILL take part in a service of songs, to be held in Old John Street M. E. Church, on Sunday evening, 17th inst., at 7:30. Seats free, and strangers are welcome.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. Johnston on Sabbath, May 24, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.

Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
For particulars apply at office of the
New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,
No. 50 Wall st.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902,
FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive.

JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD Are requested to meet on the 26th of May, 1874, at Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon, to mature some plan to protect their bonds. Every bondholder should attend in person or by proxy.

Dated Utica, N. Y., May 8, 1874.
A. MATHER & CO., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for twenty-one Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Court st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M.

GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS SCRIP FOR SALE BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

THE NEW-YORK
LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY
NO. 229 BROADWAY,
(Opposite New Post Office.)
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.

W. H. FOSTER, President.
J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

FYSHE & COMINGS,
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.
STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The July interest of the new series of funding bonds of the State of Tennessee and of the bonds registered under the act of 1873 will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., in the City of New-York.

Owing to the necessity of having the proper records for identification of the coupons in New-York, on the 1st of July no bonds nor coupons will be received for funding or registration from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

JOHN C. BURCH, Controller of the Treasury of the State of Tennessee.

WANTED.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD BONDS,
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,
in exchange for first-class real estate.
Principals only dealt with.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st.,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS CORNELL,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, W. J. HOPPIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
THOMAS DICKSON.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TENNESSEE BONDS.—THE BANK OF NEW-York having been appointed the Financial Agent of the State of Tennessee to pay the interest on her funded debt in the City of New-York, the Controller of the State has given notice that owing to the necessity of having the proper records for the identification of the coupons of New-York on the 1st of July, no bonds or coupons will be received at Nashville for registration or funding from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

We continue to give attention to the registering and funding of the old bonds and past due coupons, and advise holders to send them forward promptly for that purpose before the 10th of June. We are prepared to exchange the new funded bonds for the unregistered bonds and past due coupons at a reasonable rate of difference.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad st.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the bond and stock holders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of four Directors of the second class, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of said company will be closed on the 1st day of May, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

$25,000, $60,000, $100,000 WANTED at nine and ten per cent. on long first mortgages, on the best business property in the CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, of that city. Temporary address, care of New-York National Exchange Bank, Chambers st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

HAAR & CO., NO. 45 WALL ST., BUY AND sell St. Joseph and Denver City Bonds and all kinds of miscellaneous securities.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON Commission by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, May 22, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold in one parcel two lots, each 25 by 100.5, one on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, and the other on East Fifty-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue, adjoining the Knickerbocker Hotel property, for $43,000, the purchaser being Wm. P. Eaile. The sum realized was considered very low. Dinges, Porter & Co., under a similar court decree, A. A. Thompson, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 20 by 80, on First avenue, east side, 20.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, for $9,125, to Elizabeth A. Foley, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. A. H. Muller & Son, also under a similar legal order, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 92.9, No. 434 West Twenty-eighth street, south side, 400 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $6,000, to Thomas Goodwin, plaintiff in the legal action. No other business was transacted, the legal sale by Wm. Kennelly, of a house and lot on Broome street, south-east corner of Mangin street, being postponed indefinitely.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Two legal sales are announced for to-day, to take place at the Exchange, as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.6 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 192.6 feet east of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 26 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 370 feet west of Fifth avenue; lease from Columbia College, dated Nov. 1, 1866, for nineteen years and eight months, with renewals.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MAY 22.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, East 58th st., n. s., and 1 lot, East 59th st., s. s., 125 ft. east of 5th av., each 25x100.5; sold in 1 parcel.....$43,000

By Dinges, Porter & Co.

1 four-story brick store, tenement and lot, 1st av., e. s., 20.11 ft. s. of 121st st., lot 20x80.. $9,125

By A. H. Muller & Son.

3 three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 434 West 28th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av.; lot 20x92.9.....$6,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 21.

Lewis st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x76.....$23,000
Monroe st., n. s., 100.6 ft. w. of Jackson st., 25x92.6.....12,000
Rivington st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of Suffolk st., 19x 55x18.9x52.....10,900
19th st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x92.....24,000
Same property.....24,000
36th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9.....14,300
39th st., s. s., 388 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9.....36,300
45th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d av., 25.5x84; also, lot in rear of above, 103 ft. w. of 3d av., 2.7x16.5.....18,000
79th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5..3,600
81st st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5..3,600
87th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5..20,000
87th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5..18,500
74th st., s. s., 67 ft. w. of 2d av., 33x76.....10,000
75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2..25,000
10th st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th av., 25.1x80.. 16,450

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

17th st., No. 23 East.....$4,000
45th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5 13,800

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington st., No. 368, 3 years, per year.....$1,500
Washington st., No. 360, 3 years, per year.....2,000
21st st., No. 104 East, 5 years, per year.....2,500
33d st., No. 248, 3 years, per year.....1,500
38th st., No. 10, 3 years, per year.....5,000
2d av., No. 380, s. e. corner of 22d st., store, &c., 5 years, per year.....1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.

40th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 25x100.
54th st., near 6th av., 25x100.
57th st., near 4th av., five lots, 25x100.
60th st., near Madison av., two lots, 25x100.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Madison av., for a country place of twenty to fifty acres, or will exchange for a small house in New-York or Brooklyn, or will sell on reasonable terms.
WM. GEE, Owner,
corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON THE NORTH-EAST corner 58th st. and 11th av., 100x100; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK house near Prospect Park, handsomely fitted up; range, bath, wash-tubs, and all improvements, $7,000. Inquire of T. V. P. TALMAGE, No. 168 Montague st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NO LOCALITY MORE HEALTHFUL THAN

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st. H. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 149 Greenwich st.; John Barry, 159 Broadway; B. E. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; C. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; price $600 to $900, which includes elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12.45 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat of twenty acres at Seaford, Queens County, Long Island, consisting of a fine house, beautifully furnished; gardener's cottage, orchard, barns, stables, dairy, ice and bath houses; also, a fine team of horses, carriages, harness, cows, wagons, implements, utensils, machinery, &c.; situate on the main road, about ten minutes' walk from the South Oyster Bay station, and fronting on the Great South Bay and ocean; gunning, sailing, boating, bathing, &c. For further particulars apply to WM. RYAN, on the premises, or to THOMAS H. HURLEY, No. 6 City Hall place, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, consisting of a large stone mansion, with the usual out-buildings and seventeen acres of land; the grounds are pleasantly varied in surface, and ornamented with a variety of fruit and forest trees; a small pond is on the premises, and green fields are around; it is located just within the western limits of the City of Hartford, Conn. For further particulars and a photographic view of the premises inquire of Mr. FRIEDRICH ELBERT, at the office of Keller & Blake, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City, or of S. J. Baxter, Esq., No. 240 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEGANT residence; about twenty rooms; billiard room; fine head of spring water; gas; every modern improvement; five acres; lawns; forest shade trees; commodious outbuildings; garden; fruit; all in perfect condition; choicest neighborhood. Sale advantageous; price and terms; full particulars.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

AT NEW-HAMBURG, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Seventy-five acres, well fruited, and watered by springs; fine river views; dwelling 27x32; hot and cold water and every convenience; gardener's cottage, stable, greenhouse, grapery, large garden; City property will be taken in exchange.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Westport, Conn.; double house with wing, nineteen rooms; abundance of fruit and shade, good garden; spring water in house; fine water view; commanding one mile from depot; ten acres good land. Address Mrs. Z. SANFORD.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—A VERY DEsirable residence, with every improvement; two and one-quarter acres, tastefully laid out; fine river views; unexceptionable surroundings, and the whole in complete order; an immediate purchaser will secure a bargain.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the furnished Summer residence of the late J. Oquet Lord, containing nine acres of lawn and garden; place well fruited with abundance of shade, ornamental and fruit trees; stable, hot-house, carriage and ice houses. Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Fairfield, Conn., on Main av.; in the centre of village, near the depot; house 40x50; has all the modern improvements; superior sea-bathing, &c. To see photograph and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, or exchange for a City house, my delightful country seat in Scarsdale, Westchester County. Photographs of place and full particulars with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEWJersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—NEW SWISS COTTAGE, fifteen rooms; bath and water-closet; fine views of ocean and river; 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 1560 Broadway, Room No. 3, second story, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ON MAIN ST., WESTfield, N. J., house, fifteen rooms, bath-room, carriage house; three minutes from depot. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

LEWELLYN PARK.—FOR SALE—PLOTS OF different sizes, from 50x200 feet to four acres. Address or call on J. THOMPSON, No. 4 Warren st., Room No. 1, City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN RICHMOND, Va., for sale.—The Monument Hotel in Richmond, Va., is for sale. It is the most eligible location in the South for a first-class hotel. Richmond is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The principal street on Shochoe Hill, (the Upper Town,) is Broad st., that of the Lower is Main. They run parallel to each other, and are intersected at right angles by 9th st., up and down which the street cars pass. The Capitol Square extends along 9th to Capitol st., and thence along Capitol, 13th, and Bank sts., to 9th st. at the beginning. The Capitol and Governor's mansion are situated in this square, upon which, between the Capitol and 9th st., is the equestrian statue of Washington by Crawford & Rogers. Grace st., one of the most beautiful and fashionable streets of the city, intersects 9th st. just in front of the Capitol gate. On the eastern corner is situated St. Paul's beautiful Episcopal Church, and on the western the Monument Hotel, flanked on Grace by St. Peter's (Catholic) Cathedral and the residence of the Bishop. The lot upon which the hotel stands fronts on 9th st. 363 feet, and on Grace st. 99 feet, but more than half the lot runs back from 9th st. 130 feet. It commands a view of nearly the whole city, and the lands on the opposite side of James River, the town of Manchester, the various bridges across the river, and the river itself. No delightful a spot for a residence for Winter and Summer cannot be found in any other city, as many citizens of the North can testify. Being incorporated it can be purchased in shares. A PARGAIN. Refer to the owner, No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., AND ITS ADVANTAGES as a manufacturing point, especially for iron and steel, with map showing its coal fields and railroads, published by the Association for Promoting Manufactures, will be sent free to manufacturers, capitalists, skilled mechanics, and those contemplating emigration, or the establishment of new industries, or the removal of those already established to more favorable locations. Any further information desired will be furnished.

Terre Haute (High land) is a pleasant and healthy place to live in, its educational advantages, both public and private, are of the very best character, and it is the seat of the State Normal School. Nearly all religious denominations have churches which are well supported. The city is lighted with gas, and has a bountiful supply of pure water, both from water works and never-failing wells. It has nine railroads and river navigation. Indebtedness small. It is underlaid with a six-foot vein of coal, and surrounded with exhaustless coal mines of rich and varied character, prominent among which is the block, or splint coal, with which the best quality of iron is made without coke or charcoal; and the iron so made is peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. Terre Haute is the commercial centre of the Wabash Valley, a region nowhere excelled in soil and scenery, equaled in the richness and fertility of its soil, the valuable qualities of its timber, and the variety and extent of its agricultural productions. Population, 25,000. Address, J. O. JONES, Superintendent, Association for Promotion of Manufactures, Terre Haute, Ind.

AT CARRYTOWN WE OFFER FOR SALE A valuable property—Six acres ground, a commodious and handsome house, twelve rooms, all modern conveniences, surrounded by beautiful shade and fruit trees, winding carriage way, and walks tastefully arranged; river view unsurpassed; price $35,000; terms to suit. T. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND WATER-POWER for manufacturing purposes, for sale. The Belvidere Manufacturing Company will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, June 12, next, their property at Belvidere, Warren County, N. J. The buildings are almost new and in good repair. Water-power abundant and reliable. Advantages for manufacturing are very great. For particulars address The Belvidere Manf'g Co., Belvidere, N. J.

A FREE EXCURSION ON SUNDAYS TO Garden City Park by special train on Long Island Railroad, for those who cannot go on other days to view the property. Tickets free at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st. Train leaves depot at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M., and returns at 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE NECK—A pleasant cottage house, with half an acre of ground; water front of sixty feet, and seventy feet on Boston turnpike road; one hour from New-York; plenty of fruit and shade trees, good locality, &c. A most desirable small place. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
GRAND AUCTION SALE, WATER EXCURSION AND PFINGSTEN MAY FESTIVAL AT
ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, MONDAY, May 25,
leaving New-York at 12. Sale at 1. Part of estate of Samuel Stevens, Esq., deceased, by order of
ALBERT GALLATIN STEVENS, Esq.,
114 gilt-edged lots, situate on Jamaica, Hopkins, Van Alst, and Ely avs., between Real River and the Crescent, &c. Title perfect. Terms easy. Sale absolute. Free excursion and collation. Harrison, Weeks, Seventh Regiment Band.
Maps, &c., of E. N. WHITNEY, Esq., Astoria; or, JERE. JOHNSON, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 185 VALUANT LOTS AND GORES BELONGING TO J. CARSON BEEKMAN, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn:
CLASSON AVENUE.—13 lots, including two corners.
BERGEN STREET.—33 lots, adjoining above.
DOUGLASS STREET.—36 lots, in rear of above.
FRANKLIN AVENUE.—13 lots, including one corner.
DOUGLASS STREET.—84 lots, and gores, adjoining.
CLASSON AVENUE.—3 lots corner of St. Mark's av.
ST. MARK'S AVENUE.—19 lots on both sides, adjoining Classon av.
This property is located on high grades, in the vicinity of good improvements. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy. —In the matter of JOHN H. POST, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register of said Court in Bankruptcy.—Whereas the said bankrupt claims that at the time of filing his petition in this bankruptcy he was entitled to receive under the will of JOHN Post, late of Bridgewater, N. J., the one-fifth part of the proceeds of the sale of a certain farm in the said will directed to be sold, and which had then been sold for about $15,000. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the 3d day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, the said claim and all rights which the said bankrupt had under the said will of John Herbert at the time of filing his said petition in bankruptcy.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

A. J. BLENCKER, Son & WHITE, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
NINETY-SEVENTH STREET—House and out-buildings and three lots on north side 97th st., 125 feet west Grand Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET—Two lots, n. s., 50 feet west of New av. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE, ON the Passaic River, is now open as a first-class Summer hotel and boarding house; newly refitted and furnished; boating, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c.; beautiful, well-shaded grounds. Only forty minutes from Wall st. by Erie Railway; terms reasonable. Photograph at A. G. Darwin's, No. 229 Broadway, or address Proprietor of "West Rutherfurd Park House," Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK—Commanding extensive views; handsome French-roofed cottage residence, for Summer or year; unfurnished; (present tenant, removing to a distance, will sell carpets;) containing six bed-rooms; ample closets, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, furnace, range; fine stable, carriage-house; garden made.
HORATIO SILAS BROWN, No. 181 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR THE SUMMER or whole year, forty-five minutes from New-York, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, only five minutes' walk from the Depot; double house, brick, with stable in prime order; grounds ample; plenty of shade and fruit; good garden; in fine, just the place for health and comfort. Rent low to a good family.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, one mile from Rye and Port Chester Depots, and near Long Island Sound, fully furnished, with use of horses, carriages, cows, &c., to a satisfactory tenant; house large grounds, three and a half acres, with extra pasturage for cows; fruit in abundance; will rent to Nov. 1. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A country residence, fully furnished; fine outbuildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to RALPH MEAD, jr.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

TO RENT AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—ONE minute's walk from depot Newark Branch Erie Railroad, frame house, 30x30, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, furnace, &c.; lot 120x120; good stable. Also one house, seven rooms, at $22 per month. Inquire of S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, No. 744 Broad st., Newark, or of HENRY OSBORN, Belleville.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE HOUR FROM New-York, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; frame house, containing eleven rooms; grounds consist of nine acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance; it is three-quarters of a mile from station, near the salt water; rent $1,000 per year, furnished; unfurnished, $800.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG Island Sound, at Orients, Mamaroneck, N. Y., one hour from New-York; pleasant neighborhood; double house, with two-story wing, fourteen rooms; plenty of modern improvements; beautiful shade-trees, plenty of fruit, fine garden. Will rent at a moderate price.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR THREE years, 35th st., near Madison av., 16.8x75, lot 100 feet; extension dining-room; just put in complete repair from cellar to attic under owner's personal inspection. Apply to Mr. FRANCIS, Secretary Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FURNISHED, A delightful home for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit garden, cows, chickens; gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c., all at moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Sand Agent, Tarrytown.

PELHAM, NEAR PELHAM BRIDGE.—Furnished house, garden, fruit, bathing, fishing, high ground, five minutes' walk of depot of Harlem branch New-Haven Road, one hour by rail and boat to Fulton st.; 8 trains trains daily. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW or C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William st.

FOR RENT—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., A large, old-fashioned stone mansion, beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking the Passaic, with barn and out-buildings; and ample garden plot. Will be rented for one year for $300. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth st., New-York.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE (NEWark, N. J.) to let; fully furnished for immediate housekeeping; pleasant location; four minutes from depot to New-York; rent moderate to desirable parties. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FULLY FURNISHED, A DEsirable three-story brown-stone house in 43th st., just west of 6th av.; house and furniture in perfect order and complete in every appointment. For particulars, address BREWSTER, Box No. 973 Post Office.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A FURnished house with every convenience; five minutes from the depot. Inquire of S. W. COE, Esq., at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, cheap, for the season or year, partially furnished, at Inwood, (214th st., New-York,) mansion, with stable, coach-house, gardener's house, and green-house, on block of land fronting on the Hudson River. House has hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements. The place possesses all the requisites of an elegant residence for persons of fine taste; convenient and accessible, only forty-five minutes from Wall st. by railroad, or one hour's drive from Union square by elegant drives along the bulkheads or through Central Park.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
Address or apply to
CORNELIUS O'REILLY,
No. 110 East 45th st.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—FURNISHED cottage, near Cooper House, (where board can be had,) $350 for Summer; house, including kitchen furniture, also stable, &c., $600. Two dwellings, unfurnished, $250 and $350 per year, or for sale low; also, elegant homestead on Lake Otsego; all on liberal terms, four hours by rail; west of Albany and north of Binghamton, amid the picturesque scenery of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" Tales. Description of either seat on request, by H. B. WALKER, Real Estate Agent, Cooperstown.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDson River to let, being the late residence of Herman Livingston, Esq.; beautifully located; boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; all the principal trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats stop within a quarter of a mile of the house; personal examination of premises invited. Apply to S. H. HAURHYTE, Catskill Station, or J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, New-York City.

HAVING REMOVED TO THE COUNTRY, I will let or sell my residence, No. 323 West 57th st., at a low price; high ground; street 100 feet wide; one block Central Park; elegant brown-stone fronts, high stoop, frescoed in oils and paneled throughout, mirrors, gas-fixtures, stationary tubs, refrigerator, &c., and in the centre of one of the handsomest blocks in the City. Apply at No. 11 Great Jones st., to A. J. JOHNSON.

TO LET—AT NOROTON, CONN., NEAR STAMFORD, new cottage, with modern improvements, seven rooms, with or without furniture; neighborhood healthy. Apply to MELVILLE B. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET, A FURNISHED HOUSE ON NORTH Shore, L. I., for $300 for four or six months; ten minutes from depot; ten rooms, barn, garden, &c.; water on each floor; ice included. Address, HOUSE, Little Neck, L. I.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—TO LET A FURNISHED house, ten rooms; barn, stable; two acres; good shade, lawn, croquet grounds; plenty of fruit. Apply to owner, No. 379 Pearl st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM ON BROADWAY, NEAR Reade st., one flight up, 25x75, with good light; $2,500 per annum or lease. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, HIGHLY recommended, wish to take charge of a house for the rest, for the Summer, for a family going to the country. Address M. SINAR, No. 225 East 58th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541, West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 42d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 Times Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can obtain full particulars, no charge, at office of COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 23d st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, TO ONE OR MORE gentlemen, large parlor and bedroom, furnished; cool and comfortable; rent low. Apply at Room No. 10 Association Building, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR—THREE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single room. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—THE COMFORTS OF A refined home, with liberal table, handsomely furnished; rooms upon moderate terms. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED, LARGE ROOM, with private bath-room, suitable for two gentlemen, at No. 160 2d av.; also, communicating bedroom, if desired. Price reasonable.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR A few gentlemen in a private family within ten minutes' walk of Fulton, Catharine, and Bridge Street Ferries. Apply at No. 98 Sands st., Brooklyn.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application to the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will open June 4. Two cottages to let with board in hotel. Rooms from $21 to $28 per week. Send circular for location of rooms. Address EDWARD COZZENS.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SKWELL, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
(Newly furnished and refitted.)
Will be open for the reception of guests June 15, 1874.
For terms, &c., apply to
M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.
Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate For particulars, address P. STANTON, Proprietor.

AT PLEASANT VALLEY, N. J., ON THE Hudson.—Half a mile from the landings; time, forty minutes; accommodations for forty guests; liberal fare and delightful place; steamers leave Spring st. and 24th st. Piers at 10 A. M., 2 and 5:15 P. M.; Pleasant Valley, 7:40, 11:40, and 4:10. Apply to Mines. WINANS & GUILD, or address No. 61 Liberty st., Office No. 2.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—This new and elegant Summer home will open on the 15th of June. The proprietors will spare no pains to make it the best place in the country; no mosquitoes or ague; a full band will be in attendance. Address, E. E. VAILL & CO., No. 471 Broadway, where plans of the house can be seen.

HOWLAND'S HOTEL—LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Open for the season June 6.
Applications for rooms should be made early.
H. HOWLAND & SON.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND Mills, Erie Railway, (north of Turner's.)—Desirable location; excellent accommodations at reasonable rates. Send for circular. Carriage meets the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—THE HOUSE OF L. ERGRAND, PERfumer of Russia, and to several foreign courts, wishing to establish important business relations with the Eastern States, desires to find a respectable and responsible house already in that business to act as sole general agent for all the products of the celebrated Orina Perfumery. All answers should be directed to L. L., Box 803 New-York City, who will transmit same to Paris.

A PARTY HAVING A LARGE ACQUAINtance in New-York City will purchase an interest or buy out an established real estate office, located on Broadway, between 21st st. and 6th av. Communications confidential, and only those giving location and name will receive attention, by SHANON, care Box No. 313 Brooklyn Post Office.

A LARGE MANUFACTURER OF HOSIERY in Saxony, wishing to establish important business relations with the Northern and Western States, desires to find a reliable agent in each chief town of said States. All answers should be directed V. K., Box No. 803 New-York City.

A PHYSICIAN OF THIRTY YEARS' PRACtice will dispose of his office, practice, furniture, and lease, or take a partner; cash receipts over $6,000 per annum; rent $500. Call at No. 1/8 Lexington av., corner of 31st st., before 9 A. M., or 12 to 2 or 7 to 9 P. M. Only $500 cash required. Immediate possession.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SASH AND BLIND factory, planing mill, and lumber business, at Cooperstown, on Railroad. Experienced man with $5,000, or more, will find it a rare opening.
JOHN PANK, Cooperstown, N. Y.

TO PAPER-HANGINGS SALESMEN.—WE invite applications from first-class men having an established trade in our goods, who are open for engagements for the coming year. All communications confidential. CHRISTY, SHEPHERD & GARRETT.

AN HONORABLE PARTY WOULD LIKE TO meet an intelligent, conscientious man only who is looking for a satisfactory business opportunity, and able to invest in such, when found, about $10,000. Interview at office of Mr. JEFFERS, No. 9 Bleecker st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 22d day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALBERT BUNKELL, of Jersey City, in Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my23-law3w No. 30 Wall st., New-York.

HOTELS.

THE HOUSE NO. 759 BROADWAY HAS BEEN newly papered, painted, and furnished, and is now ready for guests under the name of the Hoyt House; prices to suit the time.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Pressbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL,
(On the beautiful blue Delaware,) now open. Picturesque scenery, elegant drives, charming strolls, pure and cool mountain air, trouting in forest streams, astonishing waterfalls and freaks of nature; boating on the Delaware, groves of pine trees, fresh meats, early vegetables from hotel garden. Send for a circular.
Dr. PHILLIP F. PULMER,
Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.
References—Geo. Mathews, Esq., No. 127 East 79th st.; J. D. Conlit, Esq. No. 149 Broadway.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Will open for the season June 1. This hotel has a locality proverbial for its health fulness and beauty. Its accommodations are complete in all respects.
The proprietor may be seen for a few days at the American Clock Company, No. 881 Broadway, New-York.
DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Right miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall. Board very low; open May until December.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 15th of June. House 270 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Twelve miles from the village of Catskill. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature fifteen to twenty degrees lower than that of New-York City. House opens June 1. Board $3 50 per day or $21 per week to June 25; after that date $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.—Visitors will please inquire for JAS. R. BEACH, Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats. CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This beautifully situated and elegantly furnished House, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished, everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H.
Will be open for guests from June 1 to Nov. 1, twenty per cent. discount to June and October visitors; front boiling good; hay fever, asthmatic, and catarrhal complaints relieved at once; location and scenery unequalled for grandeur and beauty. Send for circulars.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 19, 1874.

GRAND HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.
To open June 10. This elegant and perfectly appointed hotel, facing Congress Park, I have leased for a term of years. With the assistance of my brother, Sylvanus T. Cozzens, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE CLOSING MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PAPERS BY PRESIDENT WHITE, OF CORNELL, AND W. W. GREENOUGH, OF BOSTON—RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Last evening's session of the American Social Science Association closed the proceedings of the society in this City. It was by far the largest meeting of the series, and the paper read by President White, of Cornell University, was, perhaps, the most important of all the papers which have been discussed by the society. Hon. George William Curtis presided, and Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, and Rev. Dr. Tulloch, Principal of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, occupied seats upon the platform. Rev. Dr. McCosh, in his remarks on President White's paper, did not coincide with all the views advanced by him, and remarked that our colleges contrasted fairly with those of the Old World. He fully agreed that the State should encourage elementary education, but for higher education he thought that, as a rule, it might be left to the general public, but there were circumstances, of course, under which grants might fairly be given by the State or general Government. Dr. Tulloch, Principal of the St. Andrew's University, Scotland, followed Dr. McCosh. He thought that it was impossible for our colleges in the State of New-York to be successful, as they were too numerous. Twenty-two colleges were, he said, too many for one State. Below is a report of the proceedings.

THE RELATION OF NATIONAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT TO ADVANCED EDUCATION.

Paper by President White, of Cornell University.

President White, of Cornell University, was introduced by the Chairman, and read a paper on "The Relation of National and State Government to Advanced Education." He first presented the development of advanced education in the country hitherto, both in the old and new States. He showed that the original university system transplanted to America was derived from the semi-monastic English collegiate system, and that in its transplantation some of the best distinctive features of the English university and English college were utterly lost. He then went on to show that the development of the system in America had been especially unfortunate on account of the influence of sectarian considerations. Whatever, he said, were the disadvantages of the English system, at all events it recognized the great principle of concentrating endowments for advanced instruction; whereas in America each sect had insisted on having its own colleges, and the result had been, as shown by the last census, over 360 institutions called colleges and universities under sectarian control, and very few of them even rising to mediocrity in their equipment. He paid a special tribute to the merits and attainments of a great number of the Professors secured for these feeble institutions, and argued that under a better system America would outstrip the world in her university institutions, as she had done in so many other respects. The only reason why those men had not made their influence more materially felt was that they had been hampered by the wretchedly insufficient endowments of those sectarian institutions, and by their exclusively denominational spirit. President White specially dwelt upon the condition of university instruction in all the States outside the original thirteen, and pointed out that there had not been developed, under the prevailing sectarian system, a single institution that took high rank in any respect, and that the only ones which had taken high rank in the newer States were those which had been jointly endowed by the nation, States, and individuals. The speaker then laid down the main proposition, which was that provision for advanced education must be made by the people at large, acting through their various Legislatures, to endow and maintain institutions for the higher instruction, fully equipped and free from sectarian control. His first argument was that the past history and present condition of the higher colleges tended altogether in favor of the proposition of making it largely a matter of public civil action rather than leaving it to the prevailing system of sectarian development. He showed that under the prevailing system of scattering endowments in obedience to sectarian demands, we had developed in 200 years, and with all the enormous resources of the country, not one university of the highest rank in the world, hardly a single school of mechanical and civil engineering, and not a single laboratory worthy to be mentioned in comparison with many recent creations in other countries. He spoke especially of the insignificance of all our collections to illustrate the mechanical arts compared with the French collection for the same purpose, and the utter wretchedness of anything we had yet obtained compared with the recently-established English museum at South Kensington. He then went on to show that the greatest progress had been made, especially in the States outside the original thirteen, in institutions where public grants had been united to private gifts, and especially instanced the universities of Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the national colleges created under the Congressional act of 1862 for scientific and industrial education, and paid a high tribute to West Point as an institution which showed that Government control was compatible with the development of a high sense of duty. He next argued that careful public provision by the people for their own system of advanced instruction was the only republican and democratic method. Nothing, he said, could be more unrepublican than to allow a great system of advanced instruction for the whole people to be controlled and limited by the dogmas and whims of living donors and dead testates. He instanced cases where institutions had been for generations fettered by the narrow ideas of benefactors long since in their graves, and said that if we are to govern ourselves in anything we ought to govern ourselves in this. He then argued that public provision for advanced education was alone worthy of the dignity of citizens. What, he asked, would be thought of a State which refused to build its State-house from its State Treasury on the ostensible ground that private giving was good for the donor and honorable to the State. He depicted the sort of edifice that would be built up for a State in this way. If would have a Roman tower of brick, a Gothic spire of stone, a Greek pediment of wood, a renaissance cupola of iron, a Doric column of porphyry, a Corinthian column of sandstone, with no fitting approaches, because no one had happened to give any, with halls too small, with doorways too narrow, and with windows askew in accordance with the idea of some man dead and gone. He asked, further, what would be thought of the policy that would allow a State building thus erected to be controlled forever as to its use and occupancy by a medley of ideas, forcible and feeble, good and bad, shrewd and absurd, of all those various donors, living and dead, and completed the illustration by asking how, if this system was incompatible with State and national dignity in a mere building of stone and mortar, it could be compatible with State and national dignity in the building up and control of the great system of advanced education?

PUBLIC PROVISION AND PRIVATE GIFTS.

President White's next argument was that by judicious public provision, private gifts could be best stimulated. He alluded to the fact that public endowment under Senator Morrill's bill of 1862—the endowment of national colleges for advanced scientific instruction in the various States—had drawn from the people gifts amounting to over $5,000,000 within the last ten years, and that in the State of New-York alone there had been added to the national grant for the benefit of universities, private gifts amounting to over $1,500,000. The speaker's next point was that by public grants alone could private endowments be wisely directed or economically aggregated. He compared the State of Ohio and the State of Michigan, and pointed out that the former, one of the largest and most wealthy in the Union, had not up to this day, under the denominational system, created a single college or university even standing in the third rank of American institutions of learning. In the neighboring State of Michigan, on the other hand, a State of much more recent growth, far less in population and resources, by judicious public action, by the uniting of judicious legislative grants to the original Congressional grants, there had been built up a university system of the first rank, one of the best of State agricultural colleges, a complete system of primary and secondary schools in all parts of the State. Private gifts, the speaker said, were often rendered utterly worthless under the exacting sectarian system of bad aggregations. He instanced one college which had been presented with a splendid telescope, but which had no provision for using it. Another such institution had received a splendid observatory, but no instrument. A third college had a magnificent botanical collection, which was utterly useless, because no one had endowed a professorship of botany, and still another college had received a fine collection of minerals which were equally useless, for the reason that nobody had endowed a professorship of mineralogy. President White then showed that in various institutions publicly endowed there was a better aggregation of materials.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM AND ADVANCED INSTRUCTION.

The next point presented was that the existing public school system in the various States led logically and necessarily to endowment and advanced instruction. The speaker showed that in nearly every State the best men that worked under the public school system were disheartened and distressed by the want of good education in the teachers. The difference between the American and German system in this respect was alluded to, President White arguing that the public school system would never be thoroughly developed until the system of advanced instruction was added to it, drawing life from it, and giving life back to it. As an example of the better system advocated, the University of Michigan was again cited as raising the tone of public school education throughout the entire State. The speaker concluded this portion of his subject by saying that as we are able to develop good roots and sturdy trunks in vegetable growth by cropping off the upper growth of branches, boughs, flowers, and fruits, so it was with education. If the highest parts were left to wither, the stem and root would wither also. The next point considered was the existing system of public endowment for advanced education for the military and naval service, which, the speaker said, led logically to public provision for advanced education in matters relating to the civil service of the nation. Of the two, he considered that, in the long run, education for the civil service would be found to be the most important, for the number of those engaged in the civil service, counting in those who occupied positions in the various States and the multitudes in official positions, was possibly nearly ten times the number of those engaged in the naval and military service. On the subject of industrial education, President White quoted from a speech delivered by Lord Derby at Birkenhead, showing how thoroughly alive England was to that topic. The external relations of the nation, he said, demanded public provision for the endowment of scientific education applied to the development of the various industries. He argued that the great warfare of those days was a warfare between the various nations for the control of the great markets of the world, and that education, which private means and sectarian zeal would never provide, was necessary to enable any State to keep its various industries in healthy competition with those of its neighbors. The highest political interests of the country, too, he argued, demanded this public provision which he advocated, and he asserted that the gross corruption attributed to various public bodies was not, in the vast majority of cases, attributable to those who had received a thorough education. He especially disclaimed the idea that self-educated men were necessarily corrupt men, and said that some of the very noblest foes of corruption had very often come from the ranks of self-educated men. The danger, he said, was that men who had given up their entire lives to grasping for place and pelf were likely to think these the whole end and aim of life, whereas no man could have received a thorough education without being lifted up so as to estimate such an ideal of life at its really small value. He cited President Barnard's carefully-prepared statistical report on the American colleges showing the decreasing number of thoroughly educated men in public bodies, and the fact that as these men decreased public corruption increased. This part of his argument President White concluded by saying that in order to obtain better men for public stations there must be a large provision for instructing our strongest young men in such a manner that they shall be lifted above the prevalent idea of life among multitudes of our successful men—the idea that life is a game of grasping and griping for forty years, with a whine for God's mercy at the end of it. He finally insisted that it was the duty of society to itself, a duty in the highest sense, and one which it could not justly throw off, to see that the stock of genius and talent of each generation should have an opportunity for development. Of all the treasures of the State this treasure of genius and talent was the greatest, but it was just that treasure which the whole history of civilized States showed that private cupidity and the law of supply would not develop.

THE OBJECTIONS TO PRESIDENT WHITE'S VIEWS.

The series of objections usually made to the views propounded by President White were next taken up. The first considered was the nature and extent of the *laisser faire* argument. In connection with this the speaker took occasion to reply to a speech made by President Eliot, at Elmira, last Summer. He specially disclaimed the advocacy of a national university at the national capital, but claimed that President Eliot's argument in so far as it was opposed to judicious legal grants was unfortunate. He expressed surprise that such an argument should come from Harvard College, which at a certain period in its history, more than in recent years, had been the recipient of public bounty. Then they had the fact that the Natural History Professorship at Cambridge had been largely built up by grants from the State of Massachusetts, and that university had in various ways received benefit from the Government of the United States, especially from the Coast Survey, and from the Hassler expedition. If, he said, the argument against public aid was good at Harvard, it was certainly good nowhere else in this country, and certainly could not be held good at Yale or Dartmouth, or at Brown University, or at Rutgers, or at the University of Vermont, which gladly received and applied the grant of 1862. Granting that Harvard could now dispense with public aid, it did not at all follow that the other institutions of the country could also dispense with it. Close under the shadow of a metropolitan city, she had the advantage of all the liberality naturally arising in the midst of such a vast accumulation of capital. Besides this, she was enjoying the accumulations of 200 years; but the Western States could not afford to wait 200 years for institutions for advanced instruction. The prospect held out to the newer States by Prof. Eliot was simply that those colleges that happened to be near great centres of wealth might in a century or two arrive at the position in which Harvard is now. President White then proceeded to show that judicious public aid had proved exceedingly powerful to stimulate private aid. The proper limit of the *laisser faire* principle was then shown, and John Stuart Mill was cited at length as the apostle of that system which demanded that no nation had a right to leave education to the laws of supply and demand, but that it was a matter for public provision. The next objection considered was that institutions for advanced instruction publicly endowed would overshadow the existing colleges. To this President White replied that that would be the case only with the weaker ones, which could never come to a good development in any case, as their history had already shown. It was shown by the history of the various States that the result would be to stimulate the exertions of the Alumni of the strongest old colleges to build them up. What was wanted in this country was the examples of universities which would stamp into the minds of the people the idea as to what a university ought to be. Once let an example of this sort be shown to the friends of the strong old colleges—such institutions as Harvard, and Yale, and Columbia, and Brown, and Princeton, and Union, and Rutgers, and others, and they would see to it that their own colleges were not left behind hand. The next objection answered by the speaker was, that public institutions being necessarily unsectarian, would probably be anti-Christian. On this point he cited Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, to show that this argument proved too much; that if it was good against public endowments for advanced instruction, it was for a stronger reason good against our whole unsectarian public school system, and that there was far more reason for urging sectarian public schools for young children, who could not provide for their own religious wants, and who were at the most tender and impressionable period of life, than to young men whose ideas were very well formed, and who had free access to all the religious appliances of a Christian country. The speaker then combated the objection that institutions for advanced instruction were for the wealthy, for the sons of rich men, and not for the poor. The fallacy of this objection, he said, was shown by the simple consideration that if there was one person more than another directly interested in public provision for development, it was the poor man. The rich man could send his son to another State, or to another country; the poor man could not; and then, the whole experience of the world showed that from the ranks of poverty came by far the greatest part of the genius and talent and energy of the world. It was shown that a great share of this talent and genius must be lost without public endowment. In conclusion, President White summed up his general argument, and endeavored to deduce from it a practical policy for the United States in carrying out the general principles advocated in his paper. He first took up for practical suggestion the newer States. In regard to these there was one very fortunate thing, and that was that as to public education in those States there was already both a national and State policy based on right principles and tending in a right direction. The only difficulty was that this policy had not been carried out with sufficient liberality and continuity. In accordance with this policy the Congress of the United States gave a first grant of land to serve as a nucleus fund for primary and secondary education. Secondly, Congress gave these States grants to serve as a nucleus fund for university instruction. Thirdly, it gave to the new States, as well as to the old, grants to serve as a nucleus fund for instruction in the sciences bearing on the great industries. This national policy had been supplemented by State policy. The only difficulty was that this whole national and State policy had been carried out too slowly and timidly, and the appropriations had never been large enough to do what ought to be done. There should be a more generous dealing on the part both of the nation and the State with these institutions. Prof. White finally took up the collegiate and university institutions of the older States. Wise statesmanship, he said, demanded that we should not be fettered by a striking theory or doctrine, no matter how good in the abstract. The older States having had more time for developing institutions for advanced instruction, and not having scattered their resources with such utter prodigality as the newer States had done, had built up a small number of colleges and universities of real strength. In these foundations public grants and private gifts should be combined. There was, so far as it went, a good national policy and to some extent a State policy already existing. The National Government acted in accordance with that in the grant of 1862, and various older States acted very wisely as a general rule in giving the shares which came to them to their really strong, living institutions, as Connecticut did to Yale, as New-Hampshire to Dartmouth, as New-Jersey to Rutgers, and as Rhode Island to Brown University. The Scriptural rule in these cases was, "To him that hath shall be given;" the scientific rule was, "Let there be survival of the fittest;" but the plain rule of common sense, whether in nation or State, whether in old States or new, whether for public or private gifts, was, for primary instruction, diffusion of resources—for advanced instruction, concentration of resources. As to the general application of these two rules, the history of all civilized nations, and especially of our own, showed that the thoughtful statesmanship of each generation should provide for the primary, secondary, and advanced education of its time.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. M'COSH AND REV. DR. TULLOCH.

Rev. Dr. McCosh believed that in cases of elementary education the State ought to interfere, inasmuch as there were to be found in the community people who had no love of education, and would not consequently educate their children. He thought the State should make provision for the higher education in the early stages of society. He commended in the highest degree what was done for such colleges as Hartford and Yale in the colonial days and in the early ages of our country. The speaker drew a contrast between the different states and stages of education in the Eastern, Middle, and Northern States; spoke of the immense sums of money given to various universities by private liberality, as also of donations conferred on them by the State Legislatures. In reviewing the state of education in this country and in Europe, he said that the donations conferred on universities in this country by private liberality were larger than those given by the whole of Germany.

Rev. John Tulloch, D. D., of St. Andrew's University, Glasgow, followed, and said he coincided with Dr. McCosh, inasmuch as in Scotland it was deemed the business of the State to support the lower education. Having stated a few points on which he differed with President White, he spoke in eulogistic terms of the common school education system of America, and brought it into very high contrast with the educational system at the other side of the Atlantic.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—PAPER BY WILLIAM W. GREENOUGH.

A paper on public libraries was next read by Mr. William W. Greenough, of Boston. Of few European libraries previous to 1849 were there any reliable estimates of the number of volumes therein contained. Even at the present time the figures given for the contents of some of the larger libraries are only approximate. From the best authorities on the subject he presented some of the results of the period he named as denoting the progress of the principal libraries. The following table shows the number of volumes in the undermentioned libraries in the years 1849 and 1874 respectively:

	1849.	1874.
The National Library, Paris	824,000	2,000,000
British Museum	435,000	1,100,000
Imperial, St. Petersburg	451,532	1,100,000
Munich	600,000	800,000
Berlin, Royal	410,000	600,000
Vienna	313,000	600,000
Copenhagen	412,000	500,000
Bodleian	220,000	310,000
University of Cambridge	166,724	250,000
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh	148,000	310,000
Aggregates	3,980,256	7,550,000

In 1849 it was estimated that the whole number of books in the seven public libraries of Paris were 1,474,000, while in the same year all the libraries of the United States, otherwise than private, were computed to contain only 980,000 volumes. Now, however, they had nearly 20,000,000 volumes, showing an extraordinary increase since 1849. It was only about thirty years since that the relations of libraries to popular education began to be recognized and systematic arrangements were made, first in England and afterward in this country, for the formation of free consulting and lending libraries. The speaker next showed the relative number of volumes of each class of books in libraries, and after alluding to the great results derived from free libraries, he entered fully into their practical management, and pointed out how they should be conducted with the greatest advantage to the public.

The following resolutions were next proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient to establish State Boards of Health in all the States where they do not now exist, and that in these and other States the supervision of registration and the collection of vital statistics should be assigned to the Boards of Health.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to print and circulate in a cheap tract the Report on Pauperism in the City of New-York, read this afternoon.

The session then adjourned *sine die*.

For other proceedings see third page.

BASE-BALL.

One of the finest games played here this season was that between the Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, on the Union Grounds yesterday. About 1,500 persons were present. Play was called at 3:40 P. M., with the Atlantics at the bat. Neither club scored in the first inning. An unearned run for each was the result of the second innings' play. On the third inning both nines were again blanked. The Atlantics were again "whitewashed" in the fourth inning, but the Bostonians, more fortunate, succeeded in adding 2 runs to their score. In the next three innings neither club was able to get a man across the home-plate. The Atlantics were disposed of in one, two, three order in the eighth inning. In this inning the Bostons by heavy batting, assisted by inexcusable errors of Ferguson and Pearce, made three unearned runs, which effectually extinguished any hope the Atlantics had of winning the game. In the ninth inning the Atlantics made 1 and disposed of their opponents without scoring. Some excellent fielding was shown on both sides. For the Atlantics Dehlman and West played their respective positions without error, and Booth made three grand catches. Hall's fine fielding and Leonard's base play was the best seen on the Union Grounds in a long time. The game was umpired by Mr. Swandell, who showed commendable knowledge of the new rules. The following is the score in full:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.
Farrow, c.	0	0	1	0	G. Wright, s. s.	0	1	1	2
Bond, p.	0	0	2	0	White, c.	0	1	5	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	0	0	13	0	Spalding, p.	0	0	0	3
West, 2d b.	1	1	2	6	McVey, r. f.	1	2	1	0
Pearce, s. s.	1	1	2	6	Leonard, 2d b.	2	1	4	3
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	1	1	1	O'Rourk, 1st b.	1	1	11	0
Clack, c. f.	0	0	1	0	H. Wright, c. f.	0	0	1	0
Booth, l. f.	0	1	4	0	Hall, l. f.	1	1	3	0
Hodes, r. f.	0	0	1	1	Shaffer, 3d b.	1	0	1	6
Total	2	4	27	15	Total	6	8	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0—6

Runs Earned—Boston, 0; Atlantic, 0.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Swandell.

THE BALTIMORES DEFEAT THE HARTFORDS.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The following is the score of the base-ball match played here to-day between the Baltimores and Hartfords:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Baltimores	0	6	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—9
Hartfords	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—7

MOTION TO EXAMINE MR. McHENRY BEFORE A REFEREE.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the case of McHenry against Hazzard and others, a suit growing out of old contracts for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, to have the plaintiff McHenry examined orally before a Referee. On behalf of Mr. McHenry it was objected that the question related mainly to matters of written contract which were in his safe in England, and it would be useless to examine him in their absence. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

A PRIEST'S ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.

About 12 o'clock Thursday night an attempt was made by two burglars to break in the school-house attached to St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., in which a fair has been in progress for nearly a week. There was a large quantity of silver-ware and valuable articles in one of the rooms of the building. Rev. Father Killeen, the Pastor, noticed that the lamps in front of the church were turned down very low, and his supicions were aroused. Arming himself with a musket, he called an undertaker named Rudder to his assistance, and both went toward the school-house. As they approached it two men darted out and ran rapidly up the street. Subsequently another man was seen to escape from the room in which the fair was being held. Father Killeen fired at the burglars, but his aim was bad.

A DEGADED PRIEST.

Richard De Kennett was yesterday arraigned before Justice Smith on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by a member of St. Stephen's Church. De Kennett is a disgraced priest, and on his expulsion from an Italian religious institution for habitual drunkenness, sought a refuge in this country. For some time after his arrival here he conducted himself properly, and his efforts to conquer his appetite for drink met with warm encouragement from Dr. McGlynn and other Catholic prelates. He some time ago relapsed into his old dissolute habits, and fell so low that he took to begging about the parish. He was committed to the island for six months.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

A little Italian girl named Amelia Bartinelli, aged eleven years, residing with her parents at No. 113 Sullivan street, while walking through Amity street at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was accosted by an unknown colored man, who, on the pretense of giving her some flowers, enticed her into the unoccupied house No. 38 Amity street, and, seizing her by the throat, threw her on the floor and outraged her. The poor child, on returning to the street after the ruffian had fled, was met by Officer Morris, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who brought her to the Mercer Street Station, where Police Surgeon Cook declared her injuries fatal. Capt. Byrnes and a large force of his men are looking for the negro. The only description the poor child can give of the ruffian is that he wore a red flannel shirt.

CURIOUS CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Pauline Meyer, a young and prepossessing Jewish girl, complained that a man named Ferdinand Heigel, of No. 254 East Fifty-fourth street, was following her about from place to place, and claiming her wages, insisting that he was her father. The alleged relationship Pauline strenuously repudiated. Heigel was arrested, and was accompanied to court by members of his family. When confronted with the complainant the family resemblance was so striking that his assertions were easily believed. He claimed that Pauline was his second child by his first wife, and that she was born in Philadelphia. His statements were corroborated by Pauline's sister, who so closely resembled her in appearance that many believed them to be twins. Heigel was discharged. The strange conduct of the girl is inexplicable. She stoutly maintained to the last that the accused was in no manner related to her.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Thurlow Weed had a long interview with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

The Grand Council of the Tammany Society will elect a Grand Sachem Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chandos, of St. Petersburg, will sail to-day for Europe by the steam-ship Baltic.

The Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls will open its new house, No. 136 Second avenue, to-day.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Madison avenue, will be dedicated to-morrow.

Yesterday the Jewish residents of the City observed the festival of Pentecost, the anniversary of the deliverance of the Commandments to their forefathers.

At the Plimpton Hall last evening, before the Liberal Club, Dr. T. S. Lambert lectured on the "Art and Utility of Using Either Brain at Pleasure and Resting the Other."

A promenade concert is to be given this evening at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fourteenth street, by Gilmore's Band. A soirée dansante will take place during the evening.

Yesterday Justice Murray "sent up" for one year two of the striking coopers—Patrick Keenan and Michael Sullivan—for an assault on Peter Ackermann, a non-society workman.

The term of office of George W. Blunt, Commissioner of Pilots, will expire to-day. It is generally understood that the Chamber of Commerce will at once unanimously re-elect him.

George Libert, aged sixty, of No. 322 West Thirty-eighth street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Junior Class, Columbia College, has elected Mr. Chalmers Wood as the recipient of the "Goodwood Cup." This cup is given by his classmates to the most popular man in the class.

Solomon Abrahams, who had a large quantity of jewels taken from him by revenue detectives, last week, had them restored yesterday on the payment of the appraised value at the Custom-house.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company invite the public to inspect their new steamers, the City of Guatemala and the Acapulco at the Canal Street Dock, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. to-day.

James Whittaker, aged twenty-four, fireman on the steamer Vanderbilt, lying at Pier No. 3 East River, while cleaning the machinery yesterday was caught in the crank-pit of the engine and crushed to death.

President Grant arrived in this City yesterday by special train from Washington. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Grant and several ladies and gentlemen, who come to see Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris off to Europe.

Rev. Dr. Dix's sermon on "Toleration," preached in Trinity Church on Ascension Day, (a summary of which appeared in THE TIMES of Friday last,) is published in the *Saint Chrysostom's Magazine* for June.

At Blackwell's Island, yesterday evening, the forty-eighth entertainment at the Charity Hospital was given, under the direction of Dr. Macdonald. A number of prominent vocalists volunteered their services for the occasion.

By the bark Emma Francis at this port yesterday, from Turk's Island, reports have been received that on the 19th inst. a heavy south-east gale destroyed all the salt ponds, and rendered them unproductive for the next three months.

In the suit of the Government against the official bond of Ex-Postmaster Jones, the complaint was amended yesterday by substituting for the name of Patrick Brennan, deceased, one of the sureties, those of his executrix, Mary A. Brennan, and of his executor, Patrick Brennan.

Francisco Yturria was arrested yesterday at the suit of Nelson Clements, and gave bail in $60,000. The suit is for the unlawful conversion of 270 bales of cotton, valued at $100,000, which plaintiff alleges was taken from him forcibly by the defendant in the Winter of 1865, in the town of Camargo, in Mexico.

Capt. Jones, of the steam-ship Rising Star, which arrived at this port from Aspinwall, yesterday, reports that on the 17th instant he saw a large brig-rigged British steam-ship ashore eight miles south-east of Cape Florida Light-ship. A three-masted propeller lay near the stranded vessel, and was apparently lending assistance.

The Grand Temple of Honor of the State of New-York (temperance organization) at its annual session, held Wednesday and Thursday last, elected the following officers: G. W. T., George K. Carroll; G. W. V. T., J. Hulley Lindsay; G. W. R., Reuben C. Bull; G. W. T., W. C. Wadsworth; G. W. C., Daniel L. Weaver; G. W. U., Joseph N. Joy; G. W. G., Thomas B. Owen.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Patrolman Eugene D. Powellson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was dismissed the department, Capt. McElwain was transferred from the Thirty-first to Twenty-third Precinct, and Capt. Sanders from Twenty-third to Thirty-first Precinct, and the resignation of Roundsman Robert Gamble, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was accepted.

The trial of Charles Callendar was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. Henry Beekman, late President of the Union Square Bank; F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; Enos Runyan, A. E. Haslefield, W. F. Beekman, J. H. Askins, and Geo. W. Martin were examined. Their testimony was substantially the same as that given by them on the former trial. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday.

BROOKLYN.

The Twenty-third Regiment Band will give a concert this evening in the armory on Clermont avenue.

Supervisor at Large Fox has not taken any action on the resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors awarding the shoe contract to Bigelow & Co.

"Big Ben," the bell cast for the Fourteenth Ward bell-tower, arrived from Baltimore yesterday, and was safely hoisted into its position at the top of the tower.

Mary Bell, the servant who was accidentally shot by Mrs. Delia McMahon, her drunken mistress, in a boarding-house in Pearl street, some weeks ago, has completely recovered.

The assessment roll for Marion street sewer, between Reid and Patchen avenues, amounting to $3,740 16, has been completed, and June 10 named as the day for hearing objections.

The women's clubs and associations of this city are closing up their meeting-rooms and business for the Summer. The Women's Temperance Society will conclude its labors on July 1.

The Board of Estimate will be required to raise $200,000 less than it did in 1873 for paying the principal of the city debt, and not more than last year's amount, $390,000, for interest.

Extensive alterations and improvements are in progress on the Homeopathic Maternity building, on Concord street. A donation party will be given at the Maternity on the 9th of June.

Mayor Hunter thinks the Truants' Home needs better supervisory care, and designs having some radical changes made in its management as soon as he becomes more familiar with its workings.

Thomas McDonald, aged fifteen years, was committed by Justice Eames yesterday on a charge of stealing $75 worth of machinery, which he sold for eighty-five cents to a junkman, from a factory in Maspeth avenue.

Six of the new "noiseless steam-engines" are, it is said, to be placed on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad on Tuesday. The company think that after the property-owners have seen the engines work no serious opposition will be offered.

Herman Frank, aged five years, residing at No. 81 McKibben street, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Eames yesterday charging him with an assault and battery on another infant named Isaac Spollon. The bold Frank was discharged by the Justice, but ignominiously punished by his mother within the sacred precincts of the court building.

The examination in the case Vernon J. Bell, a conductor on the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, New-York, charged by the President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, in this city, with stealing a patent bell-punch, took place yesterday before Justice Walsh. After some unimportant evidence had been taken, the case was adjourned until Tuesday.

The Bridge street property-owners have resolved to repair that street, in the hope that by putting it in a decent condition the Bridge Street Ferry, which stopped running some time ago, may be again placed in operation. The ferry was stopped, it is said, owing to the wretched state of the street, over which it was almost impossible for horses to travel. A committee of the property-owners called on the Board of City Works yesterday, and were informed that the engineers would at once prepare estimates for the work.

The order issued by Judge Pratt on the 8th inst. for the arrest of Edward D. Gale and Aaron Degraw, Receiver and Superintendent of the South-side Railroad, for trespass in forcing their way into the office of the company, was yesterday executed by Deputy Sheriff Thorn. The parties immediately gave bail in $5,000. In the foreclosure suit of Wyckoff and Jones, Trustees, against the company, an inquest was taken yesterday morning, an interlocutory judgment rendered, and a reference ordered to C. L. Barnett.

NEW-JERSEY.

A rat of extraordinary size, and having two fully-developed heads, was caught by a shoe dealer named O'Neill, in Elizabeth, yesterday.

A little boy named Brown was run over by a coal train on the Central Railroad, at Elizabeth, yesterday, and had one of his arms cut off near the shoulder. He will probably recover.

Mr. Robert Haley, an aged gentleman, was thrown from train No. 9, of the Erie Railroad, near the Riverside crossing, yesterday, and had his arm broken. He was removed to the hospital.

Judge Gideon L. Walker and his five confederates in the alleged swindling firm of Walker & Co., at Elizabeth, were delivered to the New-York authorities, and taken there yesterday morning.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed a law requiring the Township Committee of each township in the State to erect and maintain guide-posts at all road crossings, legibly indicating the name of the next town or place, to which each road, turnpike, or highway leads, and the distance thereto.

Horse-thieves are operating very extensively in Newark. Information was received at Police Head-quarters, yesterday, that two valuable horses were stolen from Thomas Gordin's stable on South Orange avenue, Wednesday night, and within the past two weeks five horses have been stolen from stables in the vicinity.

During the terrific thunder-storm which passed through Paterson Thursday night, a man, whose name could not be ascertained, was struck by lightning while passing through Main street, and severely injured about the legs. A little girl was also struck by the fluid and terribly shocked. Several houses were struck, and the telegraph operators at the Erie Depot had to put on the ground switch as the sparks ran along the wires.

Lauriston White, the alleged bigamist, in pursuit of whom Chief of Police Keur, of Elizabeth, went to Hartford, has been lodged in the Union County Jail to await trial. He says that he and his wife separated by mutual consent, about seven years ago, and shortly afterward he received a letter from Mrs. White's father, stating that she had commenced proceedings for a divorce. He did not put in an appearance, and supposed that the divorce had been granted. In November last he married a lady in Elizabeth, and learning shortly afterward that his first wife was still living, he informed his second wife of the facts and sent her home. Instead of being rich, as reported, he is a very poor man.

[Advertisement.]
LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT.—Good taste would have suggested an enactment to render the wearing of KNOX'S HATS imperative. But popular favor is the higher law, hence those who want a becoming hat must select it at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
The "FEATHER WEIGHT" Umbrella is the neatest, lightest, and strongest in the world. MILLER, inventor and manufacturer, No. 355 6th av., corner 22d st., and No. 1,125 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:37 | Sun sets......7:17 | Moon rises..1:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:26 | Gov. Island..2:15 | Hell Gate...3:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, May 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., R. G. Cortis; Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Atlas, (Br.,) Hocoesen, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.

Ships Robert Lees, Rose, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Niagara, (Br.,) McFarland, London, Henderson Bros.; Vigilante, Fulton, Bristol for orders, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Corsica, Stetson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Gaeta, (Ital.,) Leboffe, Kings Lynn Dock, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Diana, (Ital.,) Peolo, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Minnie Cameron, (Br.,) Currie, Antwerp, D. McCall; Vesta, (Norw.,) Grunnde, Amsterdam, C. Tobias & Co.; Nietaux, (Br.,) Masters, Rotterdam, C. W. Berteaux; Lucie C., (Ital.,) Cacace, Venice, Slocovich & Co.; Marchino, (Ital.,) Zeno, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Frank, Wallace, Cronstadt for orders, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Try Again, (Br.,) Cordiner, St. Johns, N. F., Geo. F. Bulley; Laura, (Ger.,) Horn, Hamburg, Funch & Edye.

Brig Prince Le Boo, (Br.,) Hatfield, Halifax and Sydney, D. R. DeWolf & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Jones, Aspinwall May 11, with mdse. to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. On the 17th inst., saw a large brig-rigged English steamer ashore on the reefs 8 miles to the S.E. of Cape Florida Light-house; a three-masted propeller lay near her, inside the reef, apparently rendering assistance.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Martin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Cumeria, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Calcutta Feb. 4, with mdse. to Campbell & Thayer.

Ship Corea, (of Workington,) Cart, Yokohama Feb. 4, with tea to E. W. Corlies.

Bark Adelaide, Norris, (of Damariscotta,) Tukey, Savannah May 11 and Tybee 15th, with lumber to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Francesca R., (Ital.,) Rivavola, Leith 60 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sylphide, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Gloucester 57 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; April 16, lat. 44 43, lon. 2 25, spoke bark Prudensia, (Norw.,) from Gloucester for New-York.

Bark Sutherland, (of Miramichi, N. B.,) Jacobsen, Montevideo 55 ds., with hides, &c., to Heney & Parker.

Bark Signal, (of Newburyport,) Whitney, Iquique Jan. 22, via Hampton Roads May 20, with nitrate of soda to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Dorchester, (of Boston.) Harrison, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to Johnson, Perry & Co. May 1, lat. 4:30 S., lon. 34 40 W., spoke ship David Stewart, from Rio Janeiro for St. Thomas.

Bark St. Cloud, Bagley, Antwerp 77 ds., in ballast to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Pacific, (Norw.,) Johansen, London March 9, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook, for orders.

Bark Lady Agnes, (of Salcombe,) Friend, Auckland, N. Z., 102 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Cameron & Co. Had fine weather; March 19, lat. 57 17 S., lon. 78 34 W., signaled ship Zealender, (Br.,) from London, for ——.

Schr. H. S. Pitts, Fletcher, Frontera, Mex., 29 ds., with cedar and mahogany to Thebaud Bros. Left in port schr. Stephen Lee, for New-York.

Bark Emma Frances, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Burns, Grand Turk, T. I., 9 ds., with salt to Darrel & Co.

Schr. Emma Crosby, (of Calais,) Crosby, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 400 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Louisa Frazier, (of Philadelphia,) Crawford, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Bonnibel, (of Isaac Harbor, N. S.,) Griffin, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 13 ds., with potatoes to A. A. Dyer.

Brig Bogota, (of Baltimore.) Letourruan, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. A. H. Leaming, Brower, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary J. Fisher, Lawrence, Virginia.
Schr. Napoleon, Liman, Virginia.
Schr. C. C. Brooks, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Lizzie, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Alvira, Dodge, Maryland.
Schr. Florida, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Jas. Haviland.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Hartford.
Schr. S. A. Mount, Hawkins, Fall River.
Schr. Silas Wright, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Providence.
Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence.
Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Rockport, Me.
Schr. A. C. Noyce, Baker, Salem.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Barks Nictaux, for Rotterdam; Brage, for Cork or Falmouth; P. C. Warwick, for Rio Janeiro; brigs L. Staples, for Seville; American Union, for Cienfuegos; schrs. John, for Wilmington, N. C.; Melvin, for Newbern, N. C.; Adda C. Doane, for Baracoa; Speedaway, for Portland.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—Arr. steamers Braunschweig, from Bremen; Sea Gull, from Charleston; Blackstone, from Boston; Benj. Meinder and Commerce, from North Carolina; Martha Stevens, from New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers McClellan, for Providence; Elizabeth, for New-York, and John L. Shriver, for Philadelphia; bark Maria Lauretta, for Belfast, Ireland; and schrs. A. W. Fisk, for Boston, and B. W. Hall, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Liberty, for New-Orleans.

BOSTON, May 22.—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; bark Sabioncello, from Trapani; schr. Matilda M., from Barbados.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22.—Arr. brig Thomas Campbell, from Boston; schr. Aneroid, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 22.—Passed in for Norfolk, bark Dinorah, from Baltimore.

The United States steamer Ticonderoga, Capt. Renshaw, from Norfolk for Key West, dropped down to the Roads to-day, and is anchored off the fort. She will proceed to-morrow.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 22.—Cld. bark Diamant, for Havre.

KINGSTON, Jam., May 18.—Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, arr. here at 3 P. M. to-day and sld. at 5 P. M. for New-York.

LEWES, Del., May 22.—Below, ship General Shepley, from Havre.

Gone to Sea—Barks Ankel and Templar; barkentines Lotus and Urho; brigs Celeste and J. B. Kirby.

NEW-CASTLE, May 22.—Passed up, bark Tiuro, from Newry; steamer Reading, from Boston, bark Resolve, for Cork; schrs. Julian Wilson, for New-Bedford; Henry Allen, A. M. Aldridge, Sallie S. Godfrey, Sarah Wood, Lizzie Young, and Y. M. Brainard, all for Boston; Isaac L. Clark, for Newburyport, Mina A. Pratt, for Providence; Emilia Haight, for Provincetown.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 22.—Cld. steam-ships Cortes, for New York, and San Jacinto, for Liverpool; ship Advance, for Liverpool, and bark C. B. Peters, for King's Lynn, Eng.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship City of Dallas, from New-York.

Sld. barks Nebo and N. G. Elmenhorst.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 22.—Arr. schrs. Minnie, from New-York; A. J. Fabens, and Active, from the Kennebec River.

Cld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore; schrs. Annie C. Cook, for New-York; Hattie Turner, for Thomaston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 22.—Sld. for the United States, Wild Hunter, Harvest Moon, Helen M. Rowley, and Johann Ludwig.

Arr. out from the United States on the 21st inst., Leone, Marie, James Ford, Veteran, Tell, and Keystone.

Also arr. out from the United States, Maggie Horton.

QUEENSTOWN, May 22.—The steam-ship City of Brooklyn sld. from this port to-day for New-York.

MOVILLE, May 22.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York May 12, for Glasgow, reached here to-day.

ASPINWALL, May 18.—The Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship Colon, from New-York, via Kingston, arr. here to-day.

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES.

ALBERT FROCK COATS, - - - - - $22
VESTS TO MATCH, - - - - - $5 50 to 6
ENGLISH TROUSERS, - - - - - 8
SCOTCH SUITS, - - - - - 20
AMERICAN SUITS, - - - - - 16

A FULL LINE OF WHITE DUCK AND MARSEILLES VESTS.
DRESS SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
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SUPERB LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS.

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FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
256 BROADWAY, 256
OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.
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On Business or Pleasure,

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CLOTHIERS.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS
WHITE VESTS OF DUCK AND MARSEILLES.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 & 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR Have very great pleasure in inviting attention to their new and elegant selections for the present season. The stock is of immense extent and variety, and embraces all the most popular of prevailing styles for all occasions and occupations.

$10	SUITS,	SUITS,	$30
$15	SUITS,	SUITS,	$35
$20	SUITS,	SUITS,	$40
$25	SUITS,	SUITS,	$50

FREEMAN & BURR'S Extensive CUSTOM DEPARTMENT enables them to please the most exacting, and execute ORDERS TO MEASURE at short notice and at MODERATE PRICES. ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and punctuality.

$5	SPRING	OVERCOATS,	$20
$10	SPRING	OVERCOATS,	$25
$15	SPRING	OVERCOATS,	$30

FREEMAN & BURR Have for years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages, which are made to measure when preferred.

$5	BOYS'	SUITS,	$20
$10	BOYS'	SUITS,	$22
$—	BOYS'	SUITS,	$25
$15	BOYS'	SUITS,	$30

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ISSUE POLICIES ON SOUND LIVES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.
Accumulated Assets, Jan. 1, 1874........$9,009,462 33
Reserve to meet all Liability.............. 7,342,835 38
Surplus over Liability.................$1,666,626 95
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THE PEOPLE'S FORCE PUMPS.

Awarded medal of American Institute over all competitors last Fall. For the house and out of doors. Non-freezing, and adaptable to wells from 6 to 100 feet deep. Highly recommended for city houses on account of their great power. Parties about to supply themselves are invited to call and examine. Circulars sent on application. Plumbers are particularly requested to call.
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OUR STOCK THE BEST.

While reducing the cost to the consumer we sustain the quality of our garments, and thus increase our trade. We popularize our business by consulting the interest of our patrons.
READY FOR THE SEASON,
An unequaled stock of
CLOTHING FOR MEN & BOYS.

DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.

GOSSIP FROM HISTORY.

SOME UNTOLD STORIES OF THE RECENT WAR.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 2, 1874.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* spoke a few days ago of certain mysterious letters addressed to the Emperor William during his uninvited presence at Versailles, which having been discovered after his Majesty's departure, at the Prefecture where he established his head-quarters, have since been published. Specimens of the letters which the King received from all parts of France, are, in fact, contained in M. Delerot's recently issued *Occupation de Versailles*, which seems to me the most interesting and most complete work on any one subject, or portion of a subject, hitherto produced in connection with the Franco-German war. The Emperor William, resembling in that respect the late Duke of Wellington, is, it appears, in the habit of reading and annotating all his letters, and it is said that etiquette alone prevents him from answering them with his own hand. This he could not have done in the case of the aforesaid epistles from correspondents in France, who naturally did not sign their names. But he read and made marginal notes upon all that seemed deserving of special attention. In one, from Strasbourg after the surrender, he is addressed as "*Sire bombardeur!*" Another commences in English, "Old rascal!" After which the writer takes refuge in French—a language quite as rich in insulting expressions as our own. A third is subscribed, "*Un Français qui ne t'aime pas*," against which the Emperor has written, "*Il me semble!*" Among the multitude of curious facts brought forward, often for the first time, in this interesting book, I will mention two—one relating to Prince Bismarck, the other to the war contributions, levied systematically and on so large a scale.

Prince Bismarck is naturally not a stealer of clocks, but he was exceedingly anxious to obtain possession, by fair means, of the clock which had marked the hour while Thiers and himself sat before it discussing the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Leaning over the dial of this ornamental time-piece which had so fascinated the great diplomatist, and which reminded him of the crowning triumph of his life, was a figure of the devil, the sight of which had, it appears, irritated Thiers beyond bearing, causing him to cry out, from time to time, "*Ah, ce diable! ce maudit diable!*" Bismarck, had he been a vain man, might perhaps have taken these exclamations as addressed to himself. In any case they interested him, and it was he himself who told the story to the proprietress of the house in which he had taken up his quarters. He at the same time offered her any amount for the clock—the infernal machine, as Thiers considered it—which had struck the hour in which France formally succumbed to Germany. But the patriotic lady would not do business with the arch-enemy of her country on any terms. Bismarck, to the last moment, begged that the magic clock might be ceded to him, and when he went away left his address that it might, if possible, be sent after him. Then two of his aids de camp appeared, and prayed to be allowed to purchase the clock that they might offer it to their chief, who had set his heart upon it. They were prepared to pay exorbitantly for it, not, they said, a million francs, but anything within reason or even considerably beyond. But no; the clock was not for sale. M. Delerot, however, declares that when, a short time afterward, the clock was examined the pendulum was missing, and he suggested that the enterprising aids de camp must have detached it, and carried it off to present it to Bismarck at Berlin.

Now, as to the contributions and an ingenious means employed for levying them. I knew that the invading army was accompanied by civil officials of all kinds, and even journalists, whose duty it was to establish newspapers in the occupied towns, but, until I found the fact set forth in M. Delerot's book, I was not aware that the conquerors brought with them professional money-lenders. These obliging gentlemen, with their usual affability, offered to take bills from the various municipalities, and in return to advance them enough money to enable them to pay whatever contributions might be demanded from them. Nancy in a moment of weakness gave her acceptance, the usurer attached to the German armies declaring, no doubt, that he would not press for payment, that the bill could be renewed at maturity, and so on. Versailles, however, held out, the Mayor protesting that it was enough for the town to pay away all the ready money it possessed without mortgaging its future. The official bill-discounter pretended to represent "a syndicate of German bankers," but he doubtless drew his money from the military chest.

One can see that M. Delerot has had constantly to swallow his rage in carrying out his determination to present, as much as possible, facts without comments; and the result is a work in which the author could not show himself impartial, but in which he has, at least, striven to be impartial, and has, in a certain measure, attained his aim. He has nothing but praise to give the Crown Prince of Prussia, and he speaks well of the officers of the Prince's staff, and of the staff of the King, or "general staff of the entire army," whom he was astonished to find retiring at every available moment to the Public Library of Versailles, where they showed themselves indefatigable students. Moltke used also to frequent the library, but not for purposes of study. He went there to forget his anxieties, "to refresh his mind," as M. Delerot puts it, "with the masterly prose of George Sand." M. Delerot perhaps does not know, but certainly would not be astonished to hear, that Count Von Moltke is, in a literary point of view, one of the most cultivated men of the present day. He told Col. Stoffel, when he was in Paris with the King, during the Exhibition of 1867, that—though he admitted he ought to be the last man to complain of such a thing—his Majesty occupied himself too exclusively with the army; "and I am not sorry," he added, "that he has now an opportunity of seeing in the magnificence of Paris that, without neglecting his army, a Sovereign may interest himself in other elements of greatness."

If Moltke had died ten years ago he would never have been known as a soldier, except, indeed, to some few students of eastern affairs, who might have remembered his being beaten at the head of an Egyptian army by an army of Turks. But he did not, when he was in Egypt, "occupy himself exclusively with the army." He also studied "other elements of greatness;" and besides the letters on Egypt which Lord Duff Gordon has partly reproduced, under the impression that they were the work of "a Prussian officer lately deceased," Moltke is known to have made notes during his sojourn in the East, on a great variety of subjects. He wrote, too, a description in great detail of the supposed site of Troy, where, *Iliad* in hand, he demonstrates as a soldier and a military engineer that the Troy of the ten-years' siege did, in fact, stand. Moltke's paper on the remaining traces of the siege of Troy (for that is what it amounts to) has been published in English. Not so a very characteristic letter from Moltke to a German poet who had administered to him large, though, all things considered, not excessive, doses of praise in a poem on the subject of the new German Empire. "The poet," he wrote to Oscar Von Redwitz, in thanking him for his book, "must be prodigal. He distributes with full hand diamonds and pearls, the stars of heaven and the flowers of the earth, and in the same way he lavishes praise. That is the sense in which I take it, when your poem likens me to the great men of the past. For these men were great in misfortune, and then especially so, whereas we have met with nothing but success. Now, call that chance, luck, destiny, or the will of God—men alone do not produce it; and such gigantic results are essentially the outcome of circumstances which we can neither create nor control. The excellent but unfortunate Pope Hadrian had these words inscribed on his tomb: 'What a difference does the epoch make in which the activity even of the best man is cast!' Often the greatest work may be wrecked by the same invincible force of circumstances which bears the least great along. If, not from any vain or false modesty, I am obliged to look upon a good part of the praise you bestow upon me as undeserved, I am not the less grateful for it, for verses like yours are indeed more lasting than monuments of brass and marble."

From M. Delerot's very complete record of a series of incidents in a great war, let me pass to what is being said about our own little war, just concluded. Now that the various correspondents who accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition are publishing their corrected or completed narratives of the campaign, we find more than one complaining of the scanty information supplied during the progress of operations by the staff. Sir Garnet is accused of having withheld information from correspondents lest it should somehow find its way to the Ashantees. Probably what he really feared was that, criticised in detail, his arrangements might be found fault with. An injudicious war correspondent may do harm to his own side in two ways—by revealing the commander's plans, or by proclaiming the weakness and wants of the army, if the army happens to be weak or in distress, thus raising in a corresponding degree the morale of the opposing army. But he may annoy the chiefs on his own side in a third way—by simply criticising their military manners; and it is in this sense, I fancy, that Sir Garnet Wolseley speaks when, in his *Soldier's Pocket Book*, he calls correspondents "the curse of modern armies." Certainly the correspondents who accompanied the Ashantee expedition could not, however indiscreet, have communicated any useful information to the Ashantees. But they were quite capable of pointing out to the public at home any errors of management that might be committed; and for this reason, as it seems to me, Sir Garnet, obliged by superior authority to accept them, resolved, as much as possible, to keep them at a distance. It was bad policy, however; and, moreover, petty policy, such as the commander of an expedition of great national importance, on behalf of which it would be necessary to enlist the greatest possible amount of sympathy and support, could not possibly pursue. It is unfortunate Sir Garnet Wolseley should have formally committed himself to the opinion that correspondents with an army are "a curse;" as, for the sake of consistency, he seems to have felt himself compelled to act, more or less, up to it. S. E.

THE FENIAN FUNDS.

THE MOTION TO SET ASIDE THE PRECEPT AGAINST THOMAS J. BARR, THE RECEIVER.

On the motion recently argued before Judge Van Vorst, in Superior Court, Special Term, to set aside a precept issued against Thomas J. Barr, the Receiver of the Fenian Fund, and under which proceedings have been taken to punish him for contempt of Court in not returning the money to Belmont & Co., the bankers from whom it was taken, in obedience to the decision of the Court at Special Term, confirmed at General Term, a decision was rendered yesterday, adverse to the Receiver's motion, thus leaving the order to have him arrested and punished for contempt still in force.

The following opinion, rendered by Judge Van Vorst in the case, very clearly states the proceedings had in the matter since judgment was rendered against the Receiver:

Two demands have been made upon the late Receiver for the payment of the moneys ordered to be paid by the order of the court, made on the 6th day of March, 1873. The demands were made on him personally. The first demand was made on the 14th day of March, 1873, and the latter on the 16th day of April, 1874, after the order had been affirmed by the General Term, on appeal. A copy of the order was served on him showing the separate amounts ordered to be paid. Both demands were refused. On the 14th of March, 1873, the amount demanded was the sum of $25,883 30, being the amounts ordered to be paid, with interest to the date of that demand, stated in one sum. On the 16th of April, 1874, the sum demanded was $27,898 76, being the amount of the sums directed to be paid, with interest added to that date. Upon the return of the order to show cause against directing the issuing of a precept, and why the precept itself should not be set aside, it was objected on the part of the late Receiver that the demand was made for a sum greater than that ordered to be collected by the precept. It is not shown that more was demanded of the late Receiver than was ordered to be paid by him, by the order of the 6th of March, 1873, and the amount stated in the papers upon which the order for the issuing of the precept was made, and which, it appears, was demanded, must be deemed to be the correct amount so ordered to be paid with interest added. That the order directed the issuing of a precept for a less amount than was demanded is no reason why it should be set aside, if, in fact, no more was demanded than the late Receiver was called upon to pay by the direction of the court. The amount for which the precept was ordered was the sum of $24,627 21, with interest from the 7th day of October, 1872, which was one of the sums directed to be paid by the order of March 6, 1873, and was included in the demand, the interest being added. The sum of $520, the Referee's fees, directed to be paid by the late Receiver by the same order, and which, with interest, had been included, and that properly in both demands, as the defendant was entitled to demand its payment, was, however, omitted from the order directing the precept, and from the precept itself. This cannot affect the validity of the order or the precept, as both amounts were money ordered to be paid by the court. * * * This sum, it appears, had been paid by the defendant Lucke, or his attorneys, for the fees of the Referee, on the accounting of the Receiver of the moneys in his hands. The court, in its order, directed that the late Receiver should forthwith pay the sum, together with the principal sum above mentioned, to the defendant or his attorneys, for moneys so paid by them, on Mr. Barr's accounting. No costs as such were awarded by the order of the 6th of March, 1873. The motion should be denied.

REDUCTION OF BAIL.

In the case of Nelson Clements against Franz Weiturer, already noticed in THE TIMES, application was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, to have the amount of defendant's bail reduced. Under the provisions of the code in relation to civil arrests an order was granted requiring defendant, who is a resident of Texas, to find bail in the sum of $120,000. The suit was to recover the value of 270 bales of cotton shipped from Brownsville, Texas, for Liverpool. The defendant, besides denying any indebtedness to plaintiff, claims that the bail is excessive. Without going into the merits of the case, Judge Donohue held the amount of bail to be excessive, and reduced it to $60,000.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—The Day Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Saturday, May 23, is as follows: Nos. 130, 140, 143, 145, 50, 51, 92, 117, 120, 141. The commission adjourned till Saturday, May 23, at 9:30 A. M. The commission will adjourn on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Clements vs. Yturria; opinion; bail reduced to $60,000.

Hopper vs. Hopper; Wheeler vs. Wheeler; references ordered.

Doerge vs. Doerge; Fitzgerald vs. Petrie et al.; motions denied.

Union Trust Company of New-Haven vs. Ryder; Wright vs. Pitcher; Silliman vs. Tilden; motions granted.

Washburn vs. McLoughlin; Bensen vs. Gassner; granted.

Beach vs. Hoyt; memorandum; motion denied.

Louis vs. Grabling; order correct.

Clark vs. Pryor; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dietz vs. Dietz; referee's report sent back for additional findings.

Goeller, Receiver, vs. Briel et al.; motion denied. See memorandum.

Sanger vs. Sanger; alimony and counsel fee allowed.

Boylan vs. Cooke; motion granted on payment of costs of suit.

O'Mahony vs. Belmont et al.; motion denied. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Lee vs. Gray et al.; motion granted.

The K. & H. S. M. & P. Co. vs. Gazzan; motion granted on defendant giving security for the payment of any judgment that may be obtained.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Union....c. 71⅛	1500 Union Pacific... 26⅞
1400 do........ 71⅛	1000 do........ 26¾
500 do........ 71¼	400 do........ 26⅞
300 do.......s3. 71⅛	600 do........ 27
200 do.......c. 71⅛	200 do.......b3. 27
300 do........ 71⅛	100 do.......s3. 26⅞
600 do........ 71¼	100 C., C. & I. C.... 19⅛
200 do........ 71¼	200 Rock Island.... 95¾
300 do........ 71¼	700 do........ 95⅞
300 do........ 71¼	600 do........ 95¾
200 Pacific Mail.... 42⅜	100 do.......s3. 95⅞
200 do.......s3. 42⅛	100 St. Paul.... 32⅞
300 do........ 42¼	100 do........ 32⅞
200 do........ 43⅜	100 do........ 32⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H...b4. 97⅛	300 do........ 32⅞
400 do........ 97⅛	100 North-western.... 40⅞
100 do........ 97⅛	100 do........ 40
700 do........ 97½	100 do........ 40½
100 do.......c. 97⅜	50 do........ 40⅞
300 Ohio and Miss.... 23½	200 do........ 40¼
400 do........ 23⅛	100 do.......s3. 40¼
100 do.......b3. 23⅞	100 Toledo & Wab.... 36⅞
200 Lake Shore...s3. 75⅛	300 do........ 35⅞
500 do........ 75	500 do........ 35¾
100 do.......b3. 75	100 do........ 35⅞
1200 do.......s3. 75	200 do........ 35¾
100 do........ 75⅛	100 do.......c. 35¾
100 do.......c. 75⅛	200 do........ 35¾
200 At. & Pac. Pf.... 13⅜	1000 do........ 35⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......b. c. 120⅛	$100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......120¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C......12. c. 121⅝	6,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..117
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......118¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......12. 115¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....s3. 120	1,500 do....small. 115
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12. 119¾	2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......12. 115
	2,800 U. S. 5s, '81, R......12. 115⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 N. C. 6s, Spec. T., 3d C., b. c. 6	10 N. Y. Cen. & H... 97⅞
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 22⅜	200 do.....b. c. 97½
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 105	300 do.......b3. 97½
4,000 Am. Dk. Imp. Co. 7s..... 99½	100 C. & N. W. b. c. b3. 40¼
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. B.. 83	100 do.......c. 40⅜
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 104	300 do.......s3. 40
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 102½	300 do.......s3. 40¼
3,000 Erie 1st........ 103	200 do.......c. 40⅜
7,000 Erie 4th........ 91¼	100 do........ 40¼
7,000 Erie 5th........ 91¼	300 do........ 40⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. Ss. Con 78½	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3. 57¼
2,000 Lake S. Div. B. 95½	10 do........ 58⅛
14,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 89	1000 Un. Pac......b. c. 26⅞
5,000 do........ 89¼	900 do.......b3. 26⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 84⅜	600 do........ 27
1,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc. 76	700 do.......s3. 27
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st 105¾	200 do.......b3. 27⅛
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d. 101	100 do........ 27
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 93	200 do.......b3. 27⅛
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. 86	100 do.......b3. 27⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 96	100 do........ 27⅛
5,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 103½	600 do........ 27⅛
10 Am. Ex. Bank... 111½	200 do........ 27
9 Gallatin Nat. Bk. 130	100 do........ 26⅞
40 Gold Ex. Bank... 111	100 N. J. Cen.....b. c. 105¾
17 Del. & H. Canal. 116½	100 Chi. & R. I. b. c. c. 95¾
600 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 71¼	300 do........ 95½
1500 do........ 71⅛	300 do.......s3. 95⅜
300 do.......s3. 71	300 do.......b3. 95⅞
600 do........ 71	400 do........ 96
300 do.......s3. 70⅞	200 C., Mil. & St. P. b. c. 32¾
700 do........ 71	800 do.......s3. 32¾
200 do.......s3. 71	300 do........ 32⅞
800 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 32¾
1000 do........ 71¼	100 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 51¾
400 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 52
400 do........ 71	100 Mor. & Es......b3. 96
100 do........ 71⅛	117 do.....b. c. b3. 96
65 Adams Ex....b. c. 101	200 Ohio & Miss.... 23½
10 U. S. Ex......b. c. 67¾	100 do....b. c. s3. 23⅝
25 Ill. Central.... 98	100 do.......c. 23½
8 do.......b. c. 98½	100 do.......b3. 23⅝
100 Pac. Mail..b. c. c. 42⅜	100 do........ 23⅝
200 do........ 42⅜	100 do.......s3. 23⅝
100 do.......b3. 42⅜	300 do........ 23⅜
100 do......s60. 41¾	100 do........ 23½
100 do.......s3. 42¼	100 do........ 23⅝
100 do........ 42¼	1100 Tol. & W. b. c. s3. 35½
100 do........ 42⅜	300 do.......s3. 35⅝
100 do........ 42¼	200 do........ 35¼
100 do........ 42⅜	300 do........ 35⅛
100 do........ 42⅜	100 do........ 35
100 do........ 42⅜	200 do........ 34⅞
300 do.......b3. 42½	500 do........ 34¾
300 do........ 42⅛	900 do........ 34⅞
700 do........ 42⅛	1100 do........ 35
200 do........ 42⅜	100 do.......s3. 35
300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. c. 75	100 do........ 35⅛
15 do........ 75¼	600 do........ 35⅛
100 do.......s3. 75	100 do........ 35⅛
500 do........ 75	700 do........ 35¼
2100 do........ 74⅞	700 do........ 35⅛
200 do.......s3. 74⅞	100 do........ 35¼
300 do.......b3. 75	100 do........ 35¼
600 do........ 75	100 do.......s3. 35¼
400 do.......s3. 75	800 do........ 35⅛
200 do.......b3. 75⅛	100 do.......s3. 35⅛
300 do........ 75	100 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 26½
100 do.....b. c. 75	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 14

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 C. Pac. G. Bds. 89¼	100 Union Pacific..b3. 27
20,000 D. L. & W. con. 104½	100 do.......s3. 27
600 West. Union..b3. 71¼	200 do........ 27⅛
500 do........ 71¼	100 do.......b3. 27⅛
100 do........ 71⅛	100 do.......b3. 27⅛
1800 do........ 71¼	100 do........ 27⅛
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 42⅜	100 do........ 27⅛
300 do........ 42⅜	200 do........ 27⅛
500 do........ 42⅜	300 do........ 27⅛
100 do......s30. 41⅞	100 do........ 27⅛
400 North-western.... 40½	100 do......b10. 27⅛
200 do........ 40⅜	100 do........ 27⅛
200 do........ 40⅜	100 St. Paul.... 33
100 N. Y. C. & H....c. 97⅜	300 do.......s3. 33
100 do.......c. 97⅜	300 do........ 33⅛
100 do........ 97⅜	200 Tol. & Wab....s3. 35⅛
10 do........ 97½	200 do.......b3. 35⅛
200 do........ 97⅜	100 do........ 35⅛
50 do........ 98	100 do........ 35⅛
400 Lake Shore.... 75	500 do........ 35⅛
300 do........ 75⅛	100 do.......b3. 35⅛
100 do........ 75¼	600 do........ 35¼
600 do........ 75⅛	400 do........ 35⅛
1400 Rock Island.... 96	400 do.......s3. 35⅜
100 do.......b3. 96	100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 24⅛
300 D., Lack. & W.... 107½	200 do.......s3. 23⅜
27 N. J. Central.... 105¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......115⅝	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n......120
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.. 115⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Mo. State 6s.. 97½	100 C. & N. W. P. b. c. 58
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is...... 94¼	100 do........ 58¼
4,000 do........ 94½	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 40⅜
5,000 do........ 95	200 do........ 40⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s, Old Ex Coupon.... 63	300 do........ 40⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, New, Ex Coupon.... 63	100 do.......b3. 40⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 63	700 do........ 40⅞
52,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. L., Reg...... 110	300 do........ 40⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. C. 7s, '92...... 103½	400 Un. Pac.....b. c. 27¼
5,000 Buf. & E. N. B. 96½	100 do........ 27⅛
1,000 Erie 3d........ 93½	100 do........ 27⅛
5,000 Erie 5th........ 91½	100 do........ 27⅛
3,000 B. H. & E. 1st. 23	300 do........ 27⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. Div...... 79	3600 do........ 27⅛
4,000 Clev. & P. 4th. 93	1000 do........ 27⅛
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d P. 90	100 do.......b3. 27⅛
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold Bds. 82¾	100 do........ 27⅛
12,000 C. P. Gold Bds. 89½	400 do........ 27⅛
15 American Ex.... 61	100 do.......c. 27⅛
900 West. Un....b. c. 71¼	100 do........ 27⅜
400 do.......b3. 71⅜	200 do........ 27⅜
600 do........ 71⅜	2400 do........ 27⅜
2000 do........ 71⅛	50 Pitt., Ft. W. & C., Guar....b. c. 94
200 do.......b3. 71⅛	300 C. & R. I.....b. c. 96
100 do.......b3. 71⅝	300 do........ 99½
3100 do........ 71⅛	200 do........ 96¼
800 do.......c. 71⅛	400 do........ 96⅜
400 do.......s3. 71⅛	100 do........ 96¼
900 do.......b3. 71⅝	100 C., M. & St. Paul, b. c. b3. 33⅜
400 do........ 71⅝	400 do........ 33⅜
500 do.......s3. 71⅛	100 do........ 33⅛
2600 do........ 71⅛	300 do.......b3. 33¼
500 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 97¾	100 do........ 33⅛
100 do.......s4. 97¾	100 do.......s3. 33¼
100 do.......c. 97¾	200 do........ 33⅛
100 do........ 97⅞	200 do........ 33⅜
100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 75⅛	300 do.......b3. 33¼
500 do........ 75⅛	300 D. L. & W....b. c. 108
800 do........ 75⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W. b. c. s3. 35½
100 do.......s3. 75⅛	200 do........ 35½
600 do........ 75⅛	100 do........ 35¾
100 do.......s3. 75¼	500 do........ 35⅞
300 do.......b3. 75⅜	100 do........ 35⅞
200 do.......s3. 75⅜	300 do.......c. 35⅞
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 35⅛	400 do........ 35¾
200 do........ 35⅜	100 do........ 35⅞
	200 B. H. & E....b. c. 1¼
	50 Mor. & Es.....b3. 96
	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 23¾
	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf., b. c.... 43
	400 H. & St. J. b. c. b3. 27
	400 Pacific Mail..b. c. 42⅜
	300 do.......b3. 42½
	200 do........ 42½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

400 Western Union... 71½	500 Tol. & Wabash... 35⅝
1500 do........ 71⅝	400 do........ 35⅜
100 do.......s3. 71⅝	400 do........ 35⅞
100 do.......b3. 71⅜	300 do........ 35⅜
100 do........ 71⅛	100 North-west....b3. 40¾
800 do.......b3. 71⅛	100 do........ 40⅜
500 do.......s3. 71⅛	400 do........ 40⅜
1200 do........ 71⅜	300 do........ 40¼
100 Mariposa, L. & M. 5	200 do........ 40⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 97⅞	100 do........ 40⅜
600 do.......b3. 98	100 do........ 40⅜
100 do........ 97⅞	100 North-west Pf.... 58¼
200 do.......b4. 97⅞	200 Rock Island...b3. 96⅜
200 do........ 98	100 do.......s3. 96⅜
100 do........ 97¾	400 do........ 96⅜
200 Erie Railway.... 35⅜	100 do........ 96¼
800 Union Pacific.... 27⅜	200 do........ 96⅜
100 do........ 27⅛	500 do........ 96¼
100 do........ 27⅜	100 do.......s3. 96¼
500 do........ 27⅜	400 do........ 96⅜
200 do.......s3. 27⅛	200 St. Paul... 33⅛
200 do........ 27⅜	300 do........ 32⅞
200 Lake Shore....b3. 75⅛	100 do.......s3. 32¾
100 do........ 75⅛	100 do........ 32¾
100 Panama.... 105⅜	100 do.......b3. 32¾
5 Han. & St. Jo..... 27½	400 do........ 32⅝
200 St. L. & Kan. C.... 20	100 St. Paul Pf..... 52

FRIDAY, May 22—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 112⅜@112¼@112⅜ ℘ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room continues tame, and there is no great confidence felt on either side of the account. The *Bulls* who buy for a rise have no difficulty in carrying forward their balances at very cheap rates for Money, but they find no other encouragement either in the export demand for Gold, which the Treasury mainly supplies, or in pending legislation on the Banking and Currency question at Washington. Should the Bill, originating in the House of Representatives, amended and sent back by the Senate, and again revised by the House Committee on Banking, become a law in its present carefully-modified form, the effect cannot fail to be good on the business of the country and on public confidence generally, as settling for three or four years the point of the gradual equalization between Gold and Greenbacks. It will also settle the policy of entire Free Banking, reducing the reserve against Circulation to 5 ℘ cent. to be kept in the Treasury, where all National Bank Notes must hereafter be assorted and redeemed in Legal Tender, and leaving the reserve against Deposits as under the existing law—three-fifths of such reserve to be kept in the shape of balances in New-York and other redeeming cities. The Bill, as modified, looks to no new creation of Funded Gold-bearing Stocks in exchange for Greenbacks after July 1, 1878, and to no reduction, in any event, of the Greenback Circulation below $300,000,000, even after the Greenbacks are placed upon a par with Gold. The Stocks to be exchanged for Greenbacks, dollar for dollar, are of the creation under the Act of July, 1870, of which $187,000,000 United States 5s, $300,000,000 United States 4½s, and $700,000,000 United States 4s have not been used, although the probability is that the whole of the 5s, and at least one-half of the 4½s will be otherwise disposed of long before July 1, 1878. The 5s are now selling at 102¼ in Gold, and the new Secretary of the Treasury, whoever he may be, if a practical man, or whatever quarter he may come from, will as surely avail of the market, and then call in for redemption, on ninety days' notice, a corresponding amount of 6 ℘ cents., either Registered Stock, (owned in the United States,) or in Coupon Stock held abroad.

Another amendment to the bill reported this morning does away with the increase of the Funded Stocks for the purpose of retiring any part of $82,000,000 Greenbacks as new Bank Circulation is put out. The Greenbacks are to be taken up in the proportion of 40 ℘ cent. to the new Bank Notes for account of the Sinking Fund. Thus, if $50,000,000 new Bank Notes are issued next year, $20,000,000 Greenbacks will be charged off to the Sinking Fund, still leaving $10,000,000 of the annual Sinking Fund to be invested in United States 5-20s. This process will meet all the requirements of the Sinking Fund without increase of taxation, either through a change in the Tariff or the Internal Revenue system. The Committee of Ways and Means have already determined that a change in the Tariff is not called for.

There is a turn for the better in the Stock Exchange to-day, and prices are not only stronger, as a rule, but the feeling in the market is more equally divided than for several days past. The *Bearish* pressure to sell is not much relaxed, but more buyers appear to meet the offerings of the New-York and Western Roads, and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. Trade affairs outside the Street are more promising, although still complained of in many quarters as dull, and the traffic in the Roads is reported better. Against these signs the Wisconsin hostile legislation against the Roads is made free use of from day to day, and was again quoted this afternoon on some new fulmination of the Governor. We have only to remark in this connection, that as the Illinois Railroad cases, which are less stringent than under the more recent law of Wisconsin, have already been removed from the State Courts to the United States Courts, there is no question that the Wisconsin cases, if really made against the Roads in form, will take the same direction, and the operations of the Roads cannot be legally interfered with until the whole controversy is disposed of by the Supreme Court at Washington. There is quite as little doubt as to what *that* decision will be, should the State authorities determine to press the matter to the Federal tribunal of last resort.

Closing Quotations—MAY 22.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115¼	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¾	120¾
American Gold	112⅜	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅝	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	95⅞	96¼
Pacific Mail	42¼	42½
St. Paul Common	32⅝	33¼
St. Paul Preferred	51	52
Western Union	71⅛	71⅝
Union Pacific	26⅞	27⅜
Lake Shore	75⅛	75⅜
Toledo and Wabash	35⅞	35¾
North-west	40⅜	40½
North-west Preferred	57¾	58
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¼	108
Central of New-Jersey	105¼	105¾
Panama	104⅛	105¼
Erie	35⅛	36
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23½

The Sub-Treasury paid out $256,000 Gold Interest, and redeemed $102,000 Principal of the Public Debt to-day. The Customs receipts, $388,000. The Gold Coin put up for shipment by the steamers sailing for Europe to-morrow is reported $800,000 to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The following are the Exchange Board bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81....120	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..119⅞
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81..121⅝	5-20 reg., '67......119⅝
5-20 reg., '62......115¼	5-20 coup., '67......120¾
5-20 coup., '62......115⅜	5-20 coup., '68......120½
5-20 reg., '64......116⅝	10-40 coupon......115
5-20 coup., '64......117¼	5s reg., '81......115⅛
5-20 reg., '65......116⅝	5s coup., '81......115⅝
5-20 coup., '65......118⅝	6s currency, '95-9...117
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...119⅜	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Ark. 6s, Funded..... 25	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...105½
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S. is. 14	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76...105
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 14	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J... 20
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.N.O. 14	N. C. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. 20
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R. 14	N. C. 6s, C. off J. & J. 28
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 14	N. C. 6s, C. off Ap. & O. 28
Cal. 7s........113	N. C. Sp. T., class 1. 8½
Conn. 6s........103	Ohio 6s, '75........100
Ga. 6s........ 75	Ohio 6s, '81........102
Ind. 5s........101	Ohio 6s, '86........104
Ill. coup. 6s, '77.....100	R. I. 6s........102½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....100	S. C. 6s........ 25
Ill. War Loan........100	S. C. 6s, Ja. & J'ly... 8
Ky. 6s........100	S. C. 6s, Ap. & O.... 17⅝
Mich. 6s, '78-'79.....101	S. C. 6s. F. Act, '66.. 18
Mich. 6s, '83........101	S. C. 6s, L.C., '89, J.&J. 16
Mich. 7s, '78........100	S. C. 6s, L.C., '89, A.&O. 16
Mo. 6s........ 97	S. C. 7s, '88........ 18
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is. 91	Tenn. 6s, old........ 82⅝
Mo. 6s, Asy. or Un'y. 91	Tenn. 6s, old. x. c.... 62½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L....109¾	Tenn. 6s, n. bds.... 82¼
N. Y. Coup. B. L....109¾	Tenn. 6s, n., x. c.... 62½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74..110	Tenn. 6s, n. s........ 62½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75..110	Texas 10s, '76........ 86
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77..110	Va. 6s, new bds........ 35
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78..110	

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..102½	Lake Shore Div bds. 96
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 22¾	L. S. con. coup. 1st.. 96¼
B., C.R. & M. 1st, 7s, g. 50	L. S. con. coup. 2d.... 90
Chi. & Alton Inc..... 96½	L. S. con. reg. 2d.... 90
Joliet & Chi. 1st..... 104	M. Cen. con. 7s, 1902. 95½
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.. 93	M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82...107
Ches. & Ohio 1st, 6s. 50	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 99½
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st..110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 91½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.... 105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 93½
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F 99½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 88
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d.. 99	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 87
C. R. of N. J. con. conv..100¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....100
Am. Dock & Imp. bds. 99½	N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76.100
M. & S. P. 1st, 73-10, P. D 91½	N. Y. C. 7s, '65-76....100
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D. 87	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C..105¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.. 102	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R..105⅝
C. & N. W. con. bds. 85	Hud, 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.105¾
C. & N. W. 1st.......101	Hud. 7s, 3d, '75......100⅜
C. & N. W. C. Gold bds. 82¾	Harlem 1st, reg......103½
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s..... 80	North Missouri 1st... 84
Galena & Chi. Ext.. 104¼	Ohio & Miss. con.... 86
Del., L. & W. 1st... 102½	Ohio & Miss. 2d, con. 67
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 105	Cen. Pac. Gold bds... 89
Del., L. & W. 7s, conv. 101½	C. P. State Aid bds..100
Morris & Essex 2d.. 102½	Union Pac. 1st bds.. 84¾
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71. 93	U. P. Land Gr'ts 7s. 75¼
Erie 1st, Extended.. 102	U. P. Income 10s.... 75¾
Erie 3d, 7s, '83..... 91¼	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 70
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 91¼	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo. 100
Long Dock bonds.... 100	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.. 105½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 98½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 94
H. & St. Jo. Land G.. 28	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.... 99¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75... 101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 92
Dub. & S. C. 1st...... 95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 59½
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.. 90	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 88
Cedar Falls & M. 1st 80½	Belle. & S. I. 1st, 8s. 93
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d.. 99½	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 74
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. 101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 95¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.... 103	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div 78
Cleve. & T. new bds. 97½	T. & W. 2d.......... 89¼
C., P. & A. old bds... 100	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 90
C., P. & A. new bds. 26	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st. 72½
Det., M. & T. bds.... 99	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 75
Buff. & Erie new bds. 96	Pekin, L. & D. 1st... 72½
Buff. & State L. 7s... 98	

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,634,687; amount marketed, $1,826,968.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION,

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE.

W. C. NOYES. Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 22, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........ 14	Hides, bdls........ 159
Bees-wax, pkgs........ 16	Skins, bales........ 322
Cotton, bales........ 208	Leather, sides........ 5,808
Dried Fruit, pkgs........ 210	Tallow, pkgs........ 68
Eggs, bbls........ 2,354	Cut-meats, pkgs........ 582
Flour, bbls........ 3,580	Pork, pkgs........ 13
Meal, bbls........ 1,060	Lard, tcs........ 155
Meal, bags........ 100	Oil-cake, pkgs........ 100
Wheat, bushels........ 251,393	Butter, pkgs........ 2,442
Corn, bushels........ 77,825	Cheese, pkgs........ 1,842
Oats, bushels........ 43,700	Pea-nuts, bags........ 100
Malt, bushels........ 3,300	Starch, pkgs........ 1,267
Peas, bushels........ 15,200	Tobacco, hhds........ 157
Beans, bbls........ 10	Tobacco, pkgs........ 533
Flaxseed, bags........ 45	Wool, bales........ 42
Hops, bales........ 11	Whisky, bbls........ 172

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Atlas, for Liverpool—38 cases Tobacco, 135 bales Leather, 35,274 bushels Wheat, 500 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Lord Clive, for Liverpool—103 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Tongues, 80 bales Leather, 258 pkgs. Clocks, 66,021 bushels Wheat, 6,400 bushels Corn, 747 bales Tobacco, 37 bales Leather.

By the ship Robert Lees, for London—655 cases Sewing-machines, 100 tcs Beef, 1,500 bxs. Clothes-pins, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 33,090 bushels Wheat, 106 bales Hog's Hair, 414 bxs. Clocks, 26 hhds. Tobacco, 9 bxs. Lamps, 24 pkgs. Feathers, 63 hhds. Tobacco, 39 cases Oil.

By the bark Fortunata Barbara, for Cork—24,786 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Niagara, for London—11,269 bushels Peas, 179 bbls. Pork, 100 hhds. Tallow, 404 bbls. Resin, 28,404 bushels Wheat, 2,400 Staves, 8,058 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Louise, for Antwerp—19,867 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Iri, for Cork—17,600 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Diana, for Cork—26,051 bushels Corn.

By the ship Vigilante, for Bristol—49,703 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Marchino, for Cork—30,628 bushels Corn.

By the bark Minnie Cameron, for Antwerp—23,620 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Nictaux, for Rotterdam—244 logs Cedar, 23,049 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lucia C., for Venice—9,513 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Golafide, for Belfast—18,857 bushels Corn.

By the bark Lohengrin, for Hamburg—73 cks. Bark, 725 pieces Lumber, 197 logs Timber, 658 logs Lumber, 175 tons Dyewood.

By the bark Gaeta, for Lynn—25,779 bushels Corn.

By the bark Frank, for Cronstadt—3,492 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 150 Hides.

By the bark Laura, for Hamburg—2,362 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Vesta, for Amsterdam—32,110 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Grace Bradley, for Cadiz—400 hhds. Tobacco, 33,150 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been quoted at $6 75 ℘ 100 lbs. on a slow trade. Pearls inactive and nominal at $9 ℘ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a moderately active jobbing demand noted for seasonable goods, but otherwise trade has been devoid of animation. Prices of desirable styles have been without material change.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been very moderately inquired for as a rule, with White Oak Staves, hhds., quoted within the range at $115@$210; do., pipe, $175@$260; do., bbl., $80@$125; Box Shooks, $30@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 40; Molasses do., $2 25@$2 60; Hoops, $35@$50.

CORDAGE—Has been generally slow of sale on the basis of our quotations. Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, quoted at 17c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17½c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 19c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 20c.; Tarred Manila, 16½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 18c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 15½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 15c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, 14c.; do., do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 15c.; do., do., 12 thread, (1⅜ inches,) and Hay Rope, 14½c.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active, but at a reduction of ½c.@1c. ℘ lb., holders showing more urgency to place supplies; sales have been reported here of 5,500 bags by the Ontario, of which were 500 bags at 17½c., 1,000 bags at 17¾c., 1,374 bags at 18¼c., 490 bags at 18⅛c., 610 bags at 19c., and 1,514 bags on private terms. And at Baltimore, 5,200 bags, by the Mindora, at 19c., and 1,198 bags, by the Lord Baltimore, at 18½c.@19c., gold, usual terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this evening, is 107,810 bags. Other grades have been in fair demand within our range. Sales include 3,054 bags Laguayra, by the Jane Adelaide, and 1,950 bags Costa Rica, from store, on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18⅝c.; prime, 19¼c.@20c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¾c.@21½c., gold; Java, 23c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@19c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery at rather easier prices on more liberal offerings. Sales, 690 bales, including 356 bales to shippers, 332 bales to spinners, and 2 bales to speculators. A moderately active movement has been reported for forward delivery at slightly reduced figures, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bales, (of which 3,100 bales were on last evening, and 13,400 bales to-day,) and 2,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing at 17⅜c.; June, 17 27-32c.; July, 18 11-32c.; August, 18 11-16c.; September, 18 5-16c.@18 11-32c.; October, 17 13-16c.; November, 17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 208 bales, including 139 bales from Norfolk, and 69 bales per Railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,685 bales, and for the week 24,323 bales, against 22,534 bales same time last year, and since the 1st of September last 3,639,924 bales, against 3,365,927 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 14,611 bales; to the Continent, 5,674 bales. Stock in New-York, 126,812 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 312,217 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Middling.	Upland.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Ordinary	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17½	17 11-16	17 11-16
Low Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼
Middling	18⅜	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	19	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜

EGGS—Have been in moderate demand within the range of 13c.@16½c. for ordinary to very choice, with the main dealings at 15c.@15½c. for very good to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a shade easier in price, on a moderate trade. Shipping grades of stock have been purchased rather reservedly, the asking prices for desirable lines having been above the views of buyers. Trade and family extras have been quite sparingly dealt in, almost wholly in a jobbing way, within our range. No. 2 and Superfine brands have been in pretty fair request on the basis of our quotations, and desirable lots have been comparatively scarce. The sales since our last have been 12,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 60@$5 85; interior to very good Extra State, $6 10@$6 60; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, mostly at $6 35 for Standard, and $6 60@$6 65 for very good; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 50@$7 75 ℘ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 6 00
Extra State	6 10@ 7 75
Extra City	6 10@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 80@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

A moderate trade has been noted in Southern Flour within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, and $5 85 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Canada Flour neglected and nominal.....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and firm at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 520 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been scarce and wanted at firmer prices. We quote the range of from $4 10@$4 65 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice; $4 65 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 80@$5, closing at $5, for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,750 bbls., chiefly Brandywine.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been reported since our last at essentially unaltered prices; sales, 700 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 45; small lots of Currants at 6¾c.; 400 bxs. shelled Almonds on private terms, and 50 cks. Turkey Prunes at 12c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active, with the bulk of the business reported for export at, however, a reduction of 2c. ℘ bushel, closing heavily, under more urgent offerings and a rise in ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 215,000 bushels at $1 54@$1 57 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 56 for prime No. 1 Minnesota; $1 52@$1 53 for No. 2 Minnesota do.; $1 50@$1 52½ for No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 52 for strictly prime and $1 51 for good boat-loads; $1 48½@$1 50 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 46@$1 48½ for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago do., mostly $1 47@$1 48 for fair to prime boat-loads; $1 40@$1 56 for ungraded Spring; $1 50@$1 58 for Red Western; $1 40@$1 49 for very inferior do.; $1 58@$1 62 for Amber do., and $1 65@$1 70 for White do. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, first half of June, at $1 47; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., first twelve days in June, at $1 48, and 75,000 bushels No. 1 do., first half of June, at $1 53½, ℘ bushel....Corn has been in moderately active demand, in part for shipment, opening about steady, but closing lower, influenced to some extent by the firmer range of ocean freights. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 86,000 bushels at 84c.@87c. for new Mixed Western, closing at 86c.@86½c. for the best samples; 86c.@87½c. for old do. do., closing at 86½c. for prime boat-loads; 86c.@87½c. for Yellow Western; 88c.@91c. for White do....Rye in fair demand and quoted firmer; sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels Canada, in bond, on private terms, with $1 08@$1 12 now quoted as the extremes....Barley quiet at previous prices; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada West at $1 50 ℘ bushel....Of Western Malt a small lot was marketed at $1 50 ℘ bushel....Canada Peas in active request, and quoted steady within the range of 98c.@$1, in bond, with sales reported of 32,000 bushels....Oats have been fairly active, but rather cheaper; sales, 108,500 bushels at 64c.@66c., mainly at 65c.@65½c. for White Western; 61c.@64c. for Mixed do., mostly at 63c.@63½c. for lots afloat, and 62c., in store....Feed in less request, and quoted at from $32@$37 50 ℘ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been sparingly sought after, with Bags at 12c.@12¼c. Calcutta Bagging at 8½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in moderately active request, with good to choice shipping quoted at $1 05@$1 15, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 25@$1 70 ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 60c.@85c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally dull and nominally unchanged as to values. American Hemp quoted at $115@$130 for Undressed, and $185@$220 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10c.; Sisal, 9¼c.@9⅜c., gold; Jute, 3⅜c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Slow of sale at rather easier rates; 250 City slaughtered and 70 Wet-salted Texas sold on private terms.

HOPS—Though quite moderately inquired for, have been quoted steadier in price, in view of the rather more favorable foreign advices. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@28c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 25c.@35c. ℘ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 90 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 20,591 bales, against 22,352 bales same time last year, and the imports of Foreign for the week 123 bales, and since Sept. 1, 13,315 bales, against 20,663 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks that "the continued coolness of the weather still acts as a barrier to the demand for beer; the lager-beer brewers especially wear very long faces, and complain of the dull times, and small demand for their beer. Fine Hops are getting very scarce, yet buyers don't seem willing to bid up any in price, 30c. still being the highest cash figure attainable for best 'State' and foreign Hops. Choice Californians are in demand at full figures, but are extremely scarce. Low grades of all descriptions and 'Olds' are neglected. The markets in the interior are all reported dull. Our country reports given below will be found very interesting this week. Hop Roots have wintered well in the West. The same may be said of most of the districts in New-York."

LEATHER—The distribution of stock has about equaled the arrivals from the tanneries, and supplies have not accumulated. Hemlock and Union Crop Sole has been moderately active and the better grades have been firm in price. Oak tannages have been rather inactive at unchanged quotations. Upper Stock has been rather sparingly sought after at about former figures. Morocco has attracted less attention within the previous range as to values. Harness Leather has favored buyers as to price on a restricted trade. We quote Sole: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c. ℘ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ℘ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over-Crop, 35c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been sparingly dealt in, yet prices have been without change; sales have been reported of 300,000 lbs. Lake at 24½c.@24⅝c.; new Sheathing quoted at 35c.; old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Scotch Pig Iron has been dull, yet about steadily held; Coltness quoted at $39@$40; Glengarnock, $36 50@$38; Langloan, $38; Carnbroe, $36@$37; Eglinton, $34@$35. American Pig-iron has been very quiet and quoted weak; sales have been reported of 250 tons on private terms. No. 1 American Pig quoted at $33@$35; No. 2 do., $31@$32; Forge, $28@$30; English Rails at $55@$58, gold; American Rails, at works, $60@$63; Old Rails at $40; Wrought Scraps at $40, from store....Pig-lead has been very sparingly inquired for, with foreign at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 80@$6 90, gold; Bar quoted at 8¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c....Spelter has been quite dull at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign; 7c.@14c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been slow of sale at about previous figures. The closing prices at 24c.@24½c., gold, for Straits; 21½c., do., for English; 26½c.@26½c. for Banca; 23½c. for Refined English. Tin Plates have been quiet and heavy; small lots sold. I. C. Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$11; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8. Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold....Zinc inactive at 8¼c.@8¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand for invoices of foreign has been less active, and the bids have been less satisfactory to holders, who have been unwilling to make important concessions, especially on desirable refining goods, which have been in light stock, the recent arrivals having added but little to the available supply, having been mostly sold previously. Grocery goods have been in rather slack request and somewhat irregular as to values. A sale of 128 hhds. 49 tcs. and 58 bbls. Barbados, has been made on private terms for trade purposes, and a cargo of 305 hhds. and 3 tcs. Demerara was also sold to the trade on private terms. Two or three small invoices of Cuba were marketed within our range. Of the recent arrivals, a cargo of 498 hhds., another of 581 hhds. and 62 tcs., another of 610 hhds., 52 tcs. and 3 bbls., and another of 492 hhds., 24 tcs., and 62 bbls., all Cardenas, were previously sold to refiners, as were likewise three cargoes of Matanzas, (one of 536 hhds., 49 tcs., and 14 bbls., another of 497 hhds., 36 tcs., and 23 bbls., and another of 300 hhds., 16 tcs., and 29 bbls.) A cargo of 688 hhds. and 61 tcs. Matanzas was imported by refiners. A cargo of 377 hhds. and 30 tcs. Cienfuegos, of recent receipts, has not been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade has been comparatively limited, with prices of foreign rather favoring buyers. Sales include equal to 285 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, and English Islands, in lots and sundry small lots of New-Orleans within our range. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 40½c.@41c.; Grocery do. at 39c.@50c.; Cuba, Centrifugal, 30c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 48c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@81c. for good to choice, and up to 82c.@83c. for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more firmly, but has been rather quiet; sales, 450 bbls. good Strained at $2 70, with Strained quoted at $2 65 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar quiet, within the previous range....Spirits Turpentine dull and weak, at 38½c.@39c. for merchantable; sales, 31 bbls. New-York packages at 40c.; and 50 bbls. merchantable, from dock, at 39c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—There has been a very moderate movement noted in most kinds of stock, mainly in a jobbing way, on the basis of our quotations. Crude Whale quoted at 55c.@61c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 58; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 85; Bleached, $1 75@$1 90; Lard-oil at 75c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 52c.@52½c.; Linseed-oil at from 97c.@98c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 40c.@41c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 52½c.@55c.; Yellow do. at 57c.@65c.; White do. at 67½c.@72½c.; Palm-oil, 7¾c.@8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more firmly on the basis of 6c., in bulk, but has been quiet....Refined has been in moderate demand, with early delivery quoted at 13⅜c. Sales, 5,000 bbls., first half of June, at 13½c. At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 13¼c.@13⅜c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18½c.@19c....Naphtha, 8¼c.@8⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after and rather easier in the close as to values. Sales for early delivery embrace 300 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $18@$18 12½, with Western Prime Mess quoted at $15 75@$16 25, and Extra Prime at $14 75@$15. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., August options, at $18 45, closing at $18 40@$18 45, with June quoted at $18@$18 05, and July at $18 20@$18 25....Dressed Hogs in demand on the basis of 7⅜c.@7¾c. for City....Cut-meats quiet but steady, with sales reported of 35 bxs. Clear Bellies at 10¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon firm but not active; offerings light; sales, 215 bxs. Long Clear, part at 10¼c., quoted at 10¼c.@10½c., with Short Clear at 10½c., and 100 bxs. Short Rib at 10c....Lard has been fairly active, opening higher, but closing rather lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 11 9-16c.; 250 tcs. do. Kettle at 11 11-16c.@11⅝c.; 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11¼c., quoted at the close at 11¼c.@11⅜c., with Refined at 11c.@11⅞c. as the extremes. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., May option, at 11½c.; 2,250 tcs. June, at 11½c.@11 9-16c., closing at 11½c.; 2,000 tcs. July, at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c., closing at 11⅝c.; and 500 tcs. August, at 11¾c. ℘ lb....Beef more active within the previous range; sales, 370 bbls., in lots. We quote at from $9 90@$12 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess, $24 50@$28 50 for India Mess, $29@$31 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams in limited demand at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$23 for Southern....Butter has been in moderately active request, and held rather more firmly. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 30c.@33c. for very good to choice do., pails, and 20c.@27c. for Western....Cheese has been quoted rather weak in price, on a moderate demand, in good part, for home use. State factory, fair to choice, quoted at 12c.@16c., chiefly at 14½c.@16c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@14½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c.

RICE—Has been quite moderately inquired for, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 25, free, and $3 12½@$3 35, gold, in bond, and at Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been attracting rather more attention on the basis of previous prices, mostly from refiners. Sales have been made to-day of 979 hhds. and 400 bxs., including 350 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7 9-16c.@7¾c.; 62 hhds. do. at 7⅝c.@7½c.; 100 hhds. St. Croix at 7¾c.; 312 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 7¾c.; 145 hhds. Martinique at 7⅝c., and 400 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7 5-16c. ℘ lb. We quote fair Refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅛c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's at 9⅜c.@9½c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@9c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active at firm and buoyant prices; sales equal to 320,000 lbs., at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for fair to strictly choice....Stearine scarce and quoted firm within the range of 12¼c.@12½c. for the best lots, on, however, a quiet market. Of Grease, 25 tcs. sold at 9c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited request at unaltered figures; sales, 1,500 half-chests Green, 1,000 half-chests Japan, and 900 half-chests Oolong on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 35c.@$1 35; Imperial, common to finest, at 30c.@85c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@27c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@27c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 26c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 22c.@90c.; Congo, common to finest, 22c.@90c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37½c.@90c., ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Trade has been comparatively tame, yet prices have not varied materially. The export inquiry has been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last, of 250 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@10c.; 50 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 25c.; 35 cases Pennsylvania on private terms; 30 cases Wisconsin at 7¼c.; 150 cases Sundries at 6c.@30c., and 400 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 05, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted rather easier in price on a moderate trade; sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 97¼c.@97½c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a brisk movement in foreign Wool, mainly in South American, at firm prices, with a fair business noted in domestic, considering the scant offerings of desirable grades, within the previous range. The demand has been mostly for manufacturing purposes. Holders show more confidence. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 51,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 43c.@51c.; 10,000 lbs. unwashed on private terms; 6,000 lbs. washed at 45c.@55c.; 48,500 lbs. scoured at 50c.@82½c.; 14,000 lbs. Combing at 44c.@65c.; 13,600 lbs. new Georgia at 25c.@39c., chiefly at 33½c.@39c.; 500 lbs. Nevada at 33c.; 10,000 lbs. Lambs at 25c.@42c.; 52 bales Black, part at 36c.@36½c.; 139 pks. and 114,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 26c.@50c., mainly at 42c.@50c.; 6,400 lbs. Oregon, mostly at 35½c.; 63,000 lbs. Texas at 21c.@32½c.; 8,500 lbs. Mexican at 20c.@21½c.; 383 pks. and 47,000 lbs. California Fall at 19½c.@26½c.; 60 bales and 38,000 lbs. California Spring, new clip, at 31c.@35c.; 9,000 lbs. do., old, part at 29½c.; about 1,350,000 lbs. Montevideo, part at 36½c.@38½c.; 60 bales New-Zealand at 48c.@53c.; 70 bales South America and 125 bales Mestiza on private terms; 50 bales Donskoi at 25c.; 678 bales Cape, in lots, at 34c.@37c.; 52 bales and 74,000 lbs. Australian at 50c.@55c.; 3,000 lbs. listing stock at 22c., and 5,000 lbs. Domestic Noils at 30c., ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—An active demand prevails for Grain room, on berth and charter, at firmer rates, with a fair inquiry for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade at about steady figures. Business otherwise comparatively dull....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ℘ bushel, 30 tons Fustic at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton; and by steam, 650 bales Cotton, chiefly at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 96,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℘ bushel, and 1,300 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton; also, an American ship, 1,451 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And two ships, 993 and 767 tons, and three barks, 826, 762, and 729 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 71s.@72s. 6d....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ℘ bushel, and 50 bales Hair at 30s., and 2,500 staves on private terms; and, by steam, 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℘ standard bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 12,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 9¼d., and 24,000 bushels do., in bags, at 9½d.; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat on private terms....For Falmouth and orders, a French bark, 630 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 466 tons, hence with about 3,100 quarters Grain, (in recharter) at 7s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 503 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; another, 466 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; another, 500 tons, hence, with 3,150 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 577 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; a German bark, 581 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do., at 7s., short lay days; a Norwegian bark, 194 tons, with about 1,300 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain and 400 tons Provisions, on private terms, and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ℘ bushel; also, a British ship, 1,139 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,250 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on owner's account....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at equal to 12d. ℘ bushel....For the Continent, a steam-ship, (to arrive,) hence, with about 7,500 quarters Grain, at 9s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Cronstadt, an American bark, 615 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 10½d. ℘ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian brig, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Petroleum, and a German brig, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. do. reported at 6s. ℘ bbl. And a Norwegian bark, 375 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 309 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. and an Austrian bark, 550 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. do. from do., at 6s. 3d.@7s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For a direct port, west coast of Italy, an Italian bark, 471 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. ℘ bbl....For Constantinople, a Norwegian bark, 390 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum at 28c., with option of Odessa at 42c....For Caibarien and back, an American brig, 327 tons, on private terms....For a British Windward Island and back, an American bark, 524 tons, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 22, 1874.

This being a Jewish holiday, trade in Beeves was very limited, only 3 cars of horned Cattle being on sale at Harsimus Cove, and 4 cars at One Hundredth street. On yesterday Horendon trade was fair on a moderate run; prices ranged on both days from 9¾c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 9 cwt. on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows continue moderately free of sale from $40@$85 ℘ head, Calves included. Veals are to hand of fair quality, and sell freely from 8½c.@10c. ℘ lb., their Calves continue slow from 5½c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Sheep had to be sold in small lots, and even then the flocks to hand were not cleared off; at noon prices ranged from 6¼c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Spring Lambs, being generally of good quality, sold freely from 10c.@15c. ℘ lb. Live Hogs sold yesterday from 5½c.@6c. ℘ lb., and were not quoted to-day. City-dressed opened to-day on yesterday's closing rates. Pigs sold at 7½c. ℘ lb. Hogs, 100 lbs. ℘ head and upward, sold from 7⅝c.@7¾c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold, on commission, 53 Texan Steers, still-fed in Ohio, at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 4½ cwt. The firm of Morris Waixels & Co. had on sale 1,028 head of horned Cattle, which were almost all sold off yesterday; the few unsold were disposed of early this forenoon. D. Waixel sold 211 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6⅝ to 7 to 7½ cwt.; 140 good Illinois Steers from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

At Weehawken Yards—Weatheimer & Williams sold for M. B. Doby & Co. 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—C. J. Fagan hold on sale for W. V. Wood 68 Texan Steers, still-fed in Ohio.

At Harsimus Cove—J. N. Pidcock sold 253 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 20,090 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 93 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 8,270 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 10 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 780 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 19 Kentucky Lambs, weight 1,010 lbs., at 11½c. ℘ lb.; 64 Jersey Lambs, weight 3,240 lbs., at 14c. ℘ lb.; held on sale, 4 cars of Sheep. Kase & Sons sold 102 Virginia Lambs, average weight 47 lbs. ℘ head, at 11½c. ℘ lb.; 32 Jersey Lambs, average weight 55 lbs. ℘ head, at 13½c. ℘ lb.; 42 Jersey Lambs, average weight 60 lbs. ℘ head, at 14½c. ℘ lb.; 36 Jersey Lambs, average weight 58 lbs. ℘ head, at 15c. ℘ lb.; 70 Jersey Lambs at $8 50 ℘ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 291 Shorn Ohio Sheep, average weight 33½ lbs. ℘ head, at 6⅞c. ℘ lb.; 159 Virginia Lambs, average weight 42½ lbs. ℘ head, at 10c. ℘ lb.; 38 Virginia Lambs, average weight 42 lbs. ℘ head, at 10½c. ℘ lb.; 59 Virginia Lambs, average weight 45 lbs. ℘ head, at 11c. ℘ lb.; 146 Virginia Lambs, average weight 48½ lbs. ℘ head, at 11¾c. ℘ lb.; 12 State Lambs, average weight 39 lbs. ℘ head, at 13c. ℘ lb.; 28 Calves, average weight 131 lbs. ℘ head, at 7c. ℘ lb.; 39 State Veals, average weight 140 lbs. ℘ head, at 9c. ℘ lb.; 25 State Veals, average weight 130 lbs. ℘ head, at 9⅝c. ℘ lb.; 94 State Veals, average weight 136 lbs. ℘ head, at 9½c. ℘ lb. William Elliott sold 23 shorn Indiana Sheep, average weight 96 lbs. ℘ head, at 7c. ℘ lb.; 43 shorn Indiana Sheep, average weight 103 lbs. ℘ head, at 7⅛c. ℘ lb.; 98 shorn Indiana Sheep, average weight 97 lbs. ℘ head, at 7¼c. ℘ lb. J. Kirby sold 115 shorn Ohio Sheep, average weight 83 lbs. ℘ head, at 7c. ℘ lb.; 114 shorn Ohio Sheep, average weight 83 lbs. ℘ head, at 7⅛c. ℘ lb.; 220 shorn Ohio Sheep, average weight 90 lbs. ℘ head, at 7c. ℘ lb., and $10 off of the lot. There were no sales at Fortieth Street Sheep Market.

Trade being so small, there was no possibility of obtaining fresh quotations of Dressed Meats, which may be regarded as nominal at our last quotations.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Harsimus Cove—1,404 head of horned Cattle, 3,166 Sheep, 3,645 Hogs.

Fresh Arrivals on this Forenoon at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—1,401 Hogs, 186 Calves, 595 Sheep.

Fresh Arrivals on this Forenoon at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—2,511 Sheep, 278 Veals.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.—Receipts for week ending last night: Cattle, 779; Hogs, 2,157. Sales—Cattle, 337; Hogs, 448; Shipments—Cattle, 673; Hogs, 553; Prices for butchers' stock firm—$5@$5 50—slight advance on Hogs. Market generally active in consequence of the arrival of the first herds from Texas. The feeding grounds on the Kansas Pacific Railway—Arrivals at Ellsworth, 24,500 head; at Russel, 5,400 head. Herds on trail reported past Sewall's store up till 18th inst.; for Ellsworth, 50,280; for Wichita, 16,900.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat in fair demand and lower at $1 24½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 21⅜@$1 21⅝ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 21⅞@$1 22 June; $1 21⅝ July; No. 3 do., $1 16¼; Rejected, $1 07½. Corn in fair demand and lower at 61¼c.@61½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 61⅜c.@61¾c. June; 62½c. July; Rejected, 58½c.@58¾c.; High Mixed, 63c. Oats quiet and weak at 47c. for No. 2 spot; 43¾c. July; Rejected, 45¾c.@46c. Rye firm and scarce at $1 02 for No. 2. Barley buoyant, unsettled, and higher; $1 60 bid for No. 2 Spring; No. 3 do. sold at $1 20. Pork in fair demand, lower, and irregular, closed at $17 45 June; $17 60 July. Lard quiet and a shade easier at $10 90@$10 95, cash; 11c. asked June; closed at 11⅛c. July. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; sales of Shoulders at 6¾c. July; Short Rib Middles, 9c. spot; $9 05 June, loose. Whisky steady at 94½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3⅞c.@4c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 64,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bushels Wheat, 287,000 bushels Corn, 95,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull and lower at $1 25 for No. 2; Winter, fair shipping and local demand at $1 36 for No. 3 Red; sales of sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 50. Corn unsettled and lower at 63½c.@66c. for No. 2 Mixed, closing at the inside price; June, 65c.; July, 65¼c. Oats dull and lower, closing unsettled at 52½c.@53c. for No. 2 on track. Barley—No sales. Rye firm at $1@$1 02. Whisky dull at 96c. Bacon stiff; cash and other lots sold at 7⅜c.@7⅞c. for Shoulders; 10⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm; sales of Summer Steam at 10¾c.; Winter do 11c. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$4 90 for light; $5 25@$5 65 for Bacon; $5 75@$6 05 for heavy. Cattle in good demand for fat Beeves; Texans dull at $2 50@$5 50 for common to choice; $2@$5 for native Cows and Heifers; $4@$4 75 for medium to fair butchers; $5@$6 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, $1,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,800 Hogs, and 2,200 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 65; other grades unchanged. Corn strong; Southern White, 90c.@93c.; Southern Yellow, 86c.; Western Mixed, new, 84c.; old, 85c. Oats firm and in good demand; Southern, 68c.@72c.; Western Mixed, 65c.@66c.; do. White, 67c.@68c. Rye firm at $1 05@$1 10. Hay active and firm at $18@$27. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $18. Bulk Meats; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard firm; Refined, 11⅞c.@12c.; no Crude offering. Western Butter, choice, 28c.@30c. Coffee unchanged, at 19c.@20¾c. Whisky nominal at 98c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Flax-seed steady at $1 37½. Timothy-seed, $2 90@$3. Flour in moderate demand only for best grades; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 50@$8; high grades, $8 12½@$10 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 45@$1 55; Amber, $1 65@$1 72; White, $1 81. Rye held at 98c. Corn advanced 2c.; Yellow, 90c.; Mixed Western, 90c.@92c. Oats held firmly; White, 68c.@69c.; Mixed, 62½c. Molasses—Sales, 1 cargo of Cardenas at 41c. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 13⅞c., on spot and seller this month. Whisky firm; Western iron-bound, 99c.@$1.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Flour dull and declining at $6 25@$6 50. Wheat dull; sample lots of Red Winter sold at $1 37@$1 38. Corn steady at 70c.@75c. Oats steady at 54c.@60c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 15. Barley dull. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet, but firm; jobbing sales at $18. Lard quiet, but firm; Summer Steam, 10⅝c.; Kettle, 11⅛c.@11⅜c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6¾c., spot and buyer May; 7c., buyer June; 7¼c., buyer July; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, $9 60@$9 62½. Bacon firm and in good demand; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c.; also, sales of Clear Rib Sides at 10c., loose. Whisky steady at 94c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 22—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32@32¼.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 35c.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3½ ℘ cent., which is ½ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes 59f. 37½c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. Consols, 93½@93⅝ for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 32@32¼.

4:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, May 22.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 68,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export, and 9,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 787,000 bales, including 437,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 76,000 bales, including 57,000 American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. The stock afloat is 571,000 bales, including 238,000 American. Breadstuffs—Flour, 27s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Wheat—Messrs. Segar & Tunnicliffe quote Wheat to-day as follows: Average California White Wheat, 12s. 6d.@12s. 8d.; Club, 12s. 9d.@13s.; Red Western Spring, 11s. 2d.@12s.; Red Winter nominally 12s.@12s. 6d.; none here. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, including 29,000 American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April, at 8 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Provisions—Beef, 92s. 6d. ℘ tierce for new Mess. Lard, 51s. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 46s. ℘ cwt. for Long-clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,500 bales were American. Wheat, 12s. 6d. ℘ cental for average California White.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.

Trade Report.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, May 22.—Spirits Petroleum, 9¼d. ℘ gallon. Evening.—Linseed-oil, £28@£28 10s. ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

FRANCE.

THE SEASON—SUICIDOMANIA—A CURIOUS SUIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 4, 1874.

The weather which we had in April was too bright and Summer-like to last, and it was suddenly interrupted by a term of extreme cold, with windy, chilly days and frosty nights. Since Friday fires have been necessary, or at least necessary to one's comfort. But the worst of such changes is, in this climate at least, that they are attended by frightful loss of life. The number of deaths for the past three days has been out of all proportion to the ordinary mortuary rates, and the suicides have been some six or eight per diem. Upon this subject I have more to say further on; but as for the deaths caused by acute inflammation—by the zymotic diseases, I think they are called—I must say that if the climateric changes are generally as fatal, my attention has never been particularly drawn to the fact. Two or three of my own acquaintances who were out enjoying the warm air, in light clothing, only a few days ago, have dropped off in the most unexpected manner, and have to be left at Montmartre and Père Lachaise to-day or to-morrow. In addition to this must be mentioned the frosts, which have raised a cry of alarm from one end of the country to the other. Telegraphic dispatches are pouring in from all quarters, bringing the cheering intelligence that our fruit crop has been completely nipped in the bud, and the coming harvest compromised in a single night. Fortunately, however, the vines are not yet far enough advanced to be seriously injured. How much of this is truth, and how much due to unfounded alarm, is more than I am able to say; but my observations as a chronicler of current events, made through a very respectable series of years, show that the farmers are subject to an annual scare about this time of the year. Some of these alarming dispatches about the destructive effects of the white frosts are so nearly like those of last year, if my memory serves me well, that I should not like to swear they were not kept over from year to year in order to save the cost of "composition." Except in a few localities, the frosts of April and the early part of May rarely do any lasting harm. But this does not prevent a very general alarm all the same, and some of our political economists of the press are already beginning to estimate the effects of a short crop upon the budget of 1876.

THE CRIME OF SUICIDE.

During the past few days the question of suicide has occupied considerable space in the columns of the press. Never was this crime so common as it is to-day. It is safe to put the average of suicide for the year, in the city of Paris alone, at three per diem. Age, condition in life, education, culture, riches or poverty, nothing seems to limit this strange mania for self-destruction. About a hundred years ago, in the year 1784, a writer said that "all France had felt a sort of stupor, mingled with consternation and shame, on learning that, in the short space of eighteen months, four persons had committed *felo de se*, and one of them an ancient Minister." We are now far removed from that serene epoch. An ancient Minister has just committed suicide—for the friends of M. Beulé now confess that he killed himself—and there have been about four suicides a day throughout the entire Winter. During the Summer there are fewer cases, but three a day is not an exaggerated estimate for the year round. In denouncing suicide and in calling it cowardice all classes are agreed. Even the Radicals, with all their strange ideas about the end of man and civil burials, are orthodox upon the question of suicide; and none of them will admit that Robespierre attempted to take his own life. When found insensible, with his jaw fractured and his life's blood gradually oozing away, it was assumed that he had been shot by a gendarme. Volumes have been written to prove that Robespierre did not fire a bullet into his own head. During the revolution, however, they were not at all scrupulous about suicide, and besides Robespierre, a number of prominent men made the attempt with more or less success.

SUICIDAL EPOCHS.

Contrary to the usual opinion, it is not in unhappy moments alone that suicides are the most common, but it is generally during moments of change from great prosperity to misery. Men endure the struggles of poverty better than the sudden deprivation of accustomed pleasures and enjoyments. This subject was very well treated by Plutarch in his *Life of Anthony*. The friends of Cleopatra had founded a society the sole objects of which were pleasures in every form and fashion. The translation of the name of this society is "Those Who Die Together." No one was admitted who did not swear to die voluntarily and gayly with other members of the club when the hour was voted by the majority. When their amusements were exhausted, when satiety came, they took their own lives as tranquilly as if they believed in their hearts that pleasure was the sole aim of life. Suicide is a pagan crime, and the moderns who have excused it have been nothing but pagans lost in the midst of Christian society. But the men who have defended suicide have been the last to use it. On the other hand, J. J. Rousseau, who affected to be the organ of the poorer classes, and who wrote a memorable tirade against suicide, died by his own hand. Christians who believe and who practice their belief do not commit suicide; and if the Christian religion had no other merit, it would be worth preserving for this reason. Yet there are Christians who recite their *pater* and *credo* who shudder at the idea of suicide, but who do not hesitate to approve the deed, a complication of homicide and suicide; one risks his own life and risks taking the life of another.

REMEDIES.

In presence of the general mania for self-destruction it is evident that something should be done, but what that something is it is difficult to say. It appears evident that if suicide was less frequent in other times, that was not because it was punished, but because the moral and social conditions of life were different. Then the body of a suicide was exposed to the public, and people were invited to insult it and to follow it with their maledictions. The idea of such a spectacle may have checked the hand of many, just as the idea of lying exposed in the morgue may check many to-day; but any human penalties executable after death cannot have a certain effect. It is now assumed that the idea of suicide has been fortified by modern romances and by the scenes of self-destruction given upon the stage. And as a majority of suicides are due to an inordinate vanity, or *amour propre*, it is thought that something may be done by refusing every suicide the publicity so many seek. An effort is now being made to get the journals to ignore every case of suicide, and never to mention the crime when it can be avoided. Moral maladies are contagious, and in dissimulating the epidemic it is pretty certainly diminished. But public interest demands a speedy inquiry into this subject and the formation of a special committee, formed of legislators, doctors, journalists, and members of the Police organization. Until we have ascertained the main causes of this mania it is difficult to apply a remedy.

AN INCIDENT.

Speaking of this subject reminds me of an incident of the week, which has a close connection with it. The other day the Minister of Public Instruction visited the Lycée Condorcet, and, after examining the classes, M. De Fourton made a speech, in which he expressed himself extremely well satisfied with the college, in witness of which he would allow it to bear hereafter the name of "Lycée de Fontanes." What the original name of this institution was is more than I can say; but under the first Empire its name was changed to that of Lycée Napoleon. Under the Restoration it was called the Lycée Bourbon. The Republic of 1848 again changed the name. The Empire called it the Lycée Bonaparte. After the 4th of September it was again called the College Bourbon: but M. Jules Simon soon rebaptised it as the Lycée Condorcet. The present mania for suicide has drawn attention to this name, for Condorcet was one of the philosophers of the Revolution whose ideas are not in accord with those of our Government; and, moreover, Condorcet was guilty of the crime of suicide. There is something comical in the idea of changing the name of a college with each change of Ministry, but it must be confessed, in view of the fact above mentioned, that M. De Fourton shows good sense in removing the name of Condorcet. How long the Lycée de Fontanes will remain as such depends, probably, upon the success of the votes upon the constitutional laws at the opening of the Chamber.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

On Saturday last one of the tribunals of the Seine was occupied with a very curious case. The aged historian, M. Guizot, brought suit againt the Empress Eugenie, as guardian of the minor son of Napoleon III., (he ignores the law fixing the majority of the Prince at eighteen—a law which has never been repealed,) upon the following count: Having learned that his son, William Guizot, had received 53,000 francs from the late Emperor Napoleon III., he had tendered repayment of the sum, with interest to date, which sum had not been accepted. It had been deposited at the Depot of Consignations, subject to the check of the Empress, or of the heir of Napoleon III., and he now begged the tribunal to make this offer valid. In other words, M. Guizot wants a legal tribunal to say, in a regularly-recorded judgment, that he and his son are relieved from all obligation by the payment of this sum. The court reserved judgment for eight days. The legal aspect of this singular case is a little beyond my knowledge of the law for such cases made and provided, but it suggests a few general reflections based upon a common-sense view. In the first place I should say that in order to meet this alleged debt, amounting to about 85,000 francs, M. Guizot sold a Murillo on Saturday last, which brought the sum of 120,000 francs. This picture bore the inscription, "*Dado a M. Guizot por la reyna de España.*" Now, when M. Guizot tendered a sum of money to the Empress, in payment of a pretended debt, her reply was that she did not recognise any debt whatever. If Napoleon III. chose to give William Guizot 53,000 francs, and he chose to accept it, that was a transaction which concerned the two men only, and could never give rise to a claim for judgment. If a legal demand for judgment had been made, or were made, the court could throw out the claim on the ground that sovereigns gave money and did not lend it. The heirs of Napoleon III. have nothing whatever to do with his benefaction. Again, admitting for the sake of argument that there is a debt, that debt was not contracted by M. Guizot, nor by a son who was a minor, and hence what business has he to bring a suit against the Empress to force her to take a sum of money in order to gratify his own senile vanity? He knew that his son took an office from the Emperor; he has long known that his son received some sort of pecuniary relief, and yet he never showed any indignation until the journals made the matter public in connection with his campaign against Emile Ollivier. In order to pay this sum received by his son, M. Guizot sells a Murillo given him by the Queen of Spain. Suppose William Guizot should have his vanity touched by the selling of a royal present, before the very eyes of the donor, and were to offer her 120,000 francs on the part of his father, what would be said of him? M. William Guizot was over thirty when he received his present from the Emperor; his father was over sixty when he received the present of a Murillo from the Queen. Both men knew very well what they were doing when they accepted these presents. And at the present time it seems to me just as absurd for M. Guizot to try to force the Empress to take the 53,000 francs accepted by Wm. Guizot, as it would be for the latter to try to force the 120,000 francs brought by the Murillo upon the Queen of Spain. As I have remarked in one of my previous letters, the secret of this matter is that Guizot is bringing his history down to the time of Napoleon III., and this little family incident weighs upon his conscience. But for his folly in the Ollivier case it would never have been known; and it is just one of those cases which had a great deal better be left alone. If Wm. Guizot accepted a sum of money from the Emperor's private purse, he did no more than hundreds of other men now living, and that fact in no way affects the father. Because Wm. Guizot likes a game of cards, and is fond of gambling, does that compromise the father, or force him to defend gambling in his works? And if the son takes money from his Sovereign, does that bind the father to defend that Sovereign in his books? The shoe pinches because this debt (moral debt I mean) was known some years ago, and when the matter was brought up at an inopportune moment conscience had something to say about it. I may add that Wm. Guizot is much distressed by his father's obstinacy in stirring up a scandal which had better be left to forgetfulness.

A DOG STORY.

I have a little dog story to add to those which you publish from time to time. Some years ago Mme. Cavaignac, widow of the General, found a small dog in the street dying of hunger. It had grown too weak to stand, and turned its pleading eyes into her face as she paused to regard it lying in a corner. Mme. Cavaignac had the dog taken home and nursed, and ever since it has had a very strong affection for her. Mirza was never happy when out of her sight. The other day Mme. Cavaignac died. For a time Mirza watched constantly before the door, but a week ago she seemed to give up in despair. When called to dinner she gave a long howl, turned again to the door, then rushed away to her bed, and never left it again. She refused all food, and nothing was dainty enough to tempt her to eat. For eight days Mirza lived without food, mourning constantly, and on Saturday last she died. What would we not give to have a transcript of Mirza's thoughts during this painful week.

THE TURF.

Yesterday was a bad day for the races, owing to the cold, the wind, and the dust, and hence Longchamps was not overcrowded. Boïard won, of course, since he has no equal on the French turf, and betting was up to eight to one on him for the entire week. About the other horses little can be said, for I know of two which were reserved for the Derby, and hence pulled. In these races the winning horse can be claimed by the highest bidder, who adds the price of the stakes to his offer. Four of the horses which ran yesterday are preparing to contest the English Derby, and I fancy that there will be more French horses this year than have ever run before. Several owners are very ambitious to bring the "blue ribbon" to France, and Baron Rothschild, Lefèvre, and Délemarre will try their best to win it.

POLITICS.

Marshal MacMahon has gone on a visit to the cavalry school at Saumur, and to-morrow morning he will stop at Tours, where a grand public reception has been prepared for him. But word was given out in advance that the Marshal would say nothing about politics. As the day for the reopening of the Chamber approaches, the situation becomes more and more embarrassing, and there is nothing which I can now say which may not be contradicted in ten days' time. A week ago, when it was thought that the Left Centre had been won over to the Government, the semi-official organs were saying that the first act of the Assembly must be the discussion of the Constitutional laws, beginning with the Electoral law. Now they have changed their tune, and say that, after all, these laws may be adjourned for a time without serious injury to the public interests. This means that M. De Broglie is not certain of his majority and does not feel inclined to take any great risks. A few days more must make the outlines of the parties more distinct, and I must leave politics until I can see the way more clearly.

PRESS OFFENSES.

Four more journals have been suppressed, three being Republican, one Bonapartist, one Radical. The *Petit Lyonais* has received a warning from Gen. Bourbaki. The offense was in translating an article upon the defenses of Belfort from a German gazette. The paper is accused of want of patriotism in making known the secrets of the defenses of the country, and of carrying them to the enemy. Bearing in mind the fact that this article was itself translated from a German paper, one wonders how its publication in France can be regarded as giving information to the enemy. But this journal is Radical, and when the wolf wanted to eat the lamb, he very soon found a plausible pretext.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 2, on Henry street, near Pike street.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID HAYS,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
LAWRENCE G. GOLDING,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1874.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF DREDGING MACHINES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners at their office, No. 414 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal., until 2 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, June 15, 1874, for furnishing the necessary machinery (iron work) for a first-class dredging machine of the most approved construction. The said dredging machine to be capable of excavating one hundred and fifty (150) cubic yards of mud per hour, and loading the same into floating scows or lighters. Detailed descriptions of the machinery and appurtenances, and certificates of working capacity, based upon actual trial, must accompany each proposal.

Bidders will state the time within which the machinery can be delivered in San Francisco, and the price of the same in United States gold and silver coin.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

SAMUEL SOULE,
T. D. MATHEWSON,
D. C. McRUER,
State Harbor Commissioners.

J. A. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address

CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

SCOTCH PIPE WANTED.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Brookline Water Commissioners up to 5 P. M. of June 1, for supplying about 4,000 linear feet of Scotch stoneware pipe, two feet inside diameter, with collar joints, to be delivered during July and August, 1874, at wharf in Boston. Address C. H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, May 28, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto, for the ensuing year—say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand (7,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, five hundred and fifty (550) tons of egg size, and four hundred and fifty (450) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1875. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the first day of June next, for the furnishing of five hundred thousand brick on the harbor dock on Staten Island. All to be of the best quality Common North River. No arches, pale, or washed brick will be received.

Samples may be seen at the Governor's office on Staten Island, and for further particulars apply to RICHARD P. SMYTH, Builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed bids for brick, and addressed to

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build gate houses on 93d and 113th sts. will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, June 4, 1874.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR,
TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executors.

d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.

f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS,
MOSES DE WOLF,
Administrators.

ja3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.

mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-1aw6mSa* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
Executors.

f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.

d27-1aw6mS* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.

MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN,
HENRY COLTON,
Executors.

ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCES H. SLADE,
Executors.

my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Executors.

d20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
Executors, &c.

n22-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.

m28-1aw6mS*

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Remington Sewing-machine Company removed to their new, elegant store, No. 6 South Madison square Kurtz's art gallery.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. Dow, May 23, at 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA .... May 2
GRANADA .... May 16
COLORADO .... May 30

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12 | From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13 | From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27 | From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20	Parthia, Saturday, June 6
Atlas, Saturday, May 23	*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13
China, Saturday, May 30	Cuba, Wednesday, June 17
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ATLAS embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, May 23, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC .... SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC .... SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC .... SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC .... SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS .... Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE .... Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE .... Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

ANDES .... June 19
ATLAS .... June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA .... June 4
CLARIBEL .... June 9

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

India, Saturday.....May 23	California, Tuesday, June 2
Bolivia, Tuesday...May 26	Trinacria, Thurs'y...June 4
Europa, Thursday...May 28	Australia, Saturday, June 6
Anglia, Saturday...May 30	Ethiopia, Tuesday...June 9

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND.......May 2	SWITZERLAND.....May 16
CYBELE.......May 23	..........June 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
CYBELE.......April 29	..........May 13
VADERLAND.......May 27	SWITZERLAND.....June 10

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.......$90	Second Cabin.......$60
Steerage.......25	Prepaid Certificates.......25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.

B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND .... Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER .... Saturday, June 20, 10 A.M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA .... SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA .... SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA .... SATURDAY, June 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M. | Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P.M.
Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M. | Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND .... Saturday, May 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH .... May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE .... June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN .... June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE .... June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD .... June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. .... June 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, May 23.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Wednesday, May 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on SATURDAY, May 23, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on WEDNESDAY, May 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct) .... May 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) .... June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) .... June 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau) .... June 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMER HELEN.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 18th....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 18th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th....4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19th..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st...7:00 A. M.	Wedn'sday, 20th 9:00 A. M.
Friday, 22d....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 21st..12:00 M.
Saturday, 23d....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 22d.....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th...10:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:35, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:35 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.

J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. STONE, STEPHEN B. COLGATE, and CHARLES W. BLEECKER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles W. Bleecker, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1874.

my16-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SCHLESINGER and OSCAR L. SCHLESINGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Oscar L. Schlesinger, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, May 9, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my16-1aw3wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SCHLESINGER and OSCAR L. SCHLESINGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Frederick G. Schlesinger, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th May, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ma16-1aw3wS

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-1aw6mS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SCHRAMM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made herein a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1874.

JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. DUFF WALLACE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of J. Duff Wallace, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 7th day of May, A. D. 1874.

WILLIAM W. BRUCE, Assignee, No. 11 Whitehall st., New-York City.

my9-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At Newark, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1784.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD CULLEN, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

my9-1aw3ws*